

Jordan Times

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U.S. complains of Israeli treatment

TEL AVIV (AP) — The United States embassy has complained to Israeli authorities of discrimination against U.S. citizens of Palestinian origin, an embassy official said Tuesday. Americans of Palestinian origin are forced to wait long hours for processing at the airport after arrival here, are sometimes refused entry into the country or have their passports confiscated until departure, said an embassy source speaking on condition of anonymity. An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman denied that Palestinians were singled out for special treatment at the airport. "Israel has well-defined immigration laws and delays only occur when, during a previous visit, those laws have been contravened," the spokesman said in a telephone interview. He noted that U.S. passport holders do not have to apply for visas before visiting Israel.

Khaddam begins visit to Paris

PARIS (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived in Paris on Tuesday for a 48-hour visit expected to be dominated by France's concern to release its seven remaining hostages held by extremists in Lebanon. Diplomats say Mr. Khaddam's visit, the first for a decade, marks a new step in the gradual improvement in Paris's relations with Syria and mirrors its moves towards normal ties with Iran. Mr. Khaddam, who has been responsible for many years for Syrian policy towards Lebanon, arrives bolstered by the return of Syrian troops to Beirut after a four-year break to install peace among feuding militias. He was met at Orly airport by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, whom he was due to see again later Tuesday for talks and dinner. On Wednesday he will have a brief meeting with President Francois Mitterrand before seeing his host, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

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Abu Ghazala leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, Egypt's defence minister and commander of the armed forces, wound up a three-day visit to Jordan and left for home on Tuesday. On the last day of visit here, Marshal Abu Ghazala was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on a tour that took him to several military positions around the country. He also visited a military field hospital and the Armed Forces workshops.

Jordan, Egypt sign accord on cement delivery

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt have signed an agreement on organising the delivery of Jordanian cement to Egypt via Al Adabiya port in Egypt. The agreement, reached in talks between teams from both sides in Cairo, provides for Egypt to assign a special wharf at Adabiya port to serve as a storage facility for cement imported from the Jordan Cement Industries Factory Company (JCIFC). Egypt recently reached agreement with the company to purchase a total of 750,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement. The agreement was signed in Cairo by Dr. Khaludun Al Zaher, JCIFC director who led the Jordanian team to the talks. The first consignment of Jordan's cement will leave for Egypt by mid-August.

Cabinet approves accord with U.N. agency

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved a draft agreement with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The agreement provides for a project aimed at offering help and financing projects related to population programmes to be implemented in the Kingdom. The Cabinet also approved in principle the establishment of diplomatic relations with Panama. The move was described by a Cabinet statement as aiming at improving Panama's stand vis-a-vis United Nations resolutions on Arab issues.

JCO chief quits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hassan Nabulsi, director general of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), has tendered his resignation. Mr. Nabulsi said in a letter to Prime Minister Zaid Rifaat that he did not wish to have his contract renewed when it expires on Aug. 31.

Al Akhbar supports Soviet proposal

CAIRO (R) — The Al Akhbar newspaper said Tuesday it supported Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal that the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council meet to discuss peace in the Middle East. Al Akhbar said in an editorial that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was studying the proposal and consulting other Arab countries.

Masri: Fundamentals of Feb. 11 accord govern Jordanian-Palestinian ties

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

THE FEB. 11, 1985, agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continues to govern Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Tuesday.

"The Jordanian-Palestinian accord, in its principles and tenets, will continue to govern the relations between the two peoples where the equality of rights and duties in confronting their unified destiny are concerned," Mr. Masri told the second annual conference of Jordanian expatriates.

Mr. Masri also said His Majesty King Hussein and other Arab leaders were continuing their efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq.

Mr. Masri told the gathering of Jordanian expatriates at the Royal

Cultural Centre (RCC) that "we hope a meeting between the two countries will take place soon."

He said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his Syrian counterpart Hafez Al Assad "have a mutual desire to meet, despite the accumulated differences between Syria and Iraq over political and ideological policies."

Mr. Masri made these comments in response to questions raised by Jordanian expatriates on Jordan's efforts to

iron out inter-Arab disputes, strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories as well as Jordan's relations with the U.S. and the 12-member European Community.

Out of 12 Jordanian expatriates who posed questions during Tuesday's session on Jordan's political moves, one called for resuming political coordination between Jordan and the PLO to achieve a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem.

Dr. Ziad Al Zubi, speaking on behalf of Jordanian expatriates living in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), stressed the importance of Palestinian-Jordanian unity and urged Jordan and the PLO to bypass problems which led to the termination of political coordination between Jordan and

(Continued on page 3)

S. Arabia pays aid instalment of \$119.7m to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has received the second of three annual instalments of \$119.7 million from Saudi Arabia's aid contribution allotted by the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Tuesday.

Petra quoted Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance Abdul Majid Qasem, who made the announcement, as paying tribute to Saudi Arabia for honouring its national commitment towards Jordan.

Seven oil-producing Arab states pledged financial aid to help Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under the Baghdad summit resolution. But only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been meeting their commitments because of declining oil revenues. Nearly two years ago Kuwait reduced its contribution by 39 per cent.

Shawwa calls on PLO leaders to accept Resolution 242

AMMAN (Petra) — Rashad Al Shawwa, former mayor of Gaza in occupied Palestine, has called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. Resolution 242, he said, guarantees the minimum legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in what has remained of Palestinian land in Arab hands.

Mr. Shawwa, who is now on a visit to Jordan, said that in his view the PLO ought to accept Resolution 242 in view of the current circumstances and the general situation in which it cannot achieve the far-reaching aspirations of the Palestinian people who are awaiting liberation from Israeli occupation



Rashad Al Shawwa and rescue from injustice. "Any solution that ends the present situation is accepted by the Palestinians and I am personally concerned with nothing except an end to Israeli

occupation and I approve of any solution that can end the present state of affairs," Mr. Shawwa said. "In my view I think the PLO should accept Resolution 242 but if they have other alternatives let them act now before it is too late," Mr. Shawwa added. He said Resolution 242 was the best possible solution and it clearly means exchanging peace for land. "What have the PLO and the Arab countries done over the past 19 years of Israeli occupation of Arab land?" Mr. Shawwa asked. He said since 1977 the situation in Palestine was continuously being aggravated until today. "... and this should not be allowed to

(Continued on page 3)

Britain, Soviet Union sign 'historic' deal

LONDON (R) — In a move hailed as a breakthrough in East-West relations, Britain agreed on Tuesday to scrap Tsarist Russia's 60-year-old debts in return for cancellation of claims by Moscow for its damages in the 1918-21 civil war.

"This agreement puts to rest a 60-year-old dispute," said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. "It shows that with patience and goodwill we can clear away obstacles to better relations."

Mr. Howe signed the agreement at a ceremony in Lancaster House with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is on a three-day official visit to Britain.

The Foreign Office said the deal meant that Soviet assets seized by Britain in retaliation for the non-payment of Tsarist debts would be unfrozen and distributed to holders of Russian

imperial bonds and other claimants on the Soviet Union. In return Moscow agreed to cancel its £2 billion (\$3 billion) counterclaim for war damages for British intervention during the Russian civil war that followed the Bolshevik revolution. Until now Moscow had always refused to honour debts and bonds of the Tsarist regime. Bankers said the deal was unexpected, one describing it as a "major bombshell" for world markets. They said it paved the way for Soviet banks to tap London's rich capital markets from which they had been barred because of the dispute over Tsarist bonds.

Trading in Russian bonds was suspended on the London stock exchange shortly before the deal was announced. The colourfully printed bonds have traded very thinly for years.

They have often been used as wallpaper and mainly change hands as collectors' pieces. The bankers said attention would now be focused on other disputed bonds, notably those issued in China before the communist revolution there in 1949. Diplomats in Peking said the Soviet decision created a precedent for China, but the Peking government would be reluctant to follow Moscow too quickly. "Peking also wants to borrow in London but cannot be seen to be following Moscow too quickly for reasons of face," said one diplomat.

China's British bonds are estimated to be worth nearly £200 million (\$300 million). Britain's original claim against the Soviet Union had been for £900 million (\$1.3 billion) for losses to British property.

Israeli jets stage show of strength over Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli warplanes swept across Lebanon and repeatedly broke the sound barrier over Beirut on Tuesday after an air raid killed four people on Monday.

Jets criss-crossed South Lebanon in pairs at dawn and later, announced their presence over the capital with sonic blasts and white vapour trails.

The high-speed manoeuvres came less than 24 hours after Israeli planes bombed Palestinian positions in mountains southeast of Beirut, killing four people and wounding 12.

On Sunday, three Israeli soldiers were wounded when their vehicle struck a mine in the so-called "security zone" in the south, while four days ago two Israelis died in a clash with Palestinian fighters near the border between the two states.

The same day Israeli helicopter gunships and gunboats bombarded the 'An Al Hithwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon.

Syria has deployed about 500 commandos and security men in

the mainly western sector in a determined effort to help clear streets of unauthorised gunmen and restore order there.

Syria's official media and some Lebanese politicians have said the peace drive is a possible prelude to peace throughout Lebanon after 11 years of sectarian conflict.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the Israeli air raids might be "part of the grudge against implementation of the (west Beirut) security plan and its success."

Beirut's As Safir newspaper charged Israel with political blackmail, while the independent Al Liwa daily said the raids preceded moves to renew the mandate of a United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon.

The current mandate of the 5,600-strong U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) expires on July 19.

Foreign Ministry sources said they expect the mandate to be renewed with unanimous support from the U.N. Security Council (See page 2).

Khatib dismisses Israeli report on Pickering visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib on Tuesday categorically denied a report by Israel Radio that the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, was in Amman on an official mission.

Mr. Khatib said Mr. Pickering, who arrived here earlier in the day, was visiting Jordan as a private American citizen and his visit to the Kingdom had no official bearing whatsoever.

The minister said there was no plan for any Jordanian official to meet Mr. Pickering, who served as U.S. ambassador to Jordan in the 1970s.

Mr. Khatib described as "complete nonsense" the Israeli Radio report which claimed that Mr. Pickering was carrying a



Mohammad Al Khatib message from Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to His Majesty King Hussein. "The Israelis are trying to fish in troubled waters," Mr. Khatib said.

Britain tables compromise in chemical arms deadlock

GENEVA (R) — Britain on Tuesday urged Moscow and Washington to compromise to break deadlock at talks on a global ban on chemical weapon production and stockpiling.

British Junior Foreign Office Minister Timothy Renton tabled a new proposal aimed at "bridging the gap" between the two superpowers at a 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva.

The proposal was "a genuine and serious attempt to establish a basis for acceptable compromise between various views," Mr. Renton told delegates.

The initiative stemmed from a profound concern over the proliferation of chemical weapons world-wide, with "more than 20 nations" possessing or interested in obtaining such arms, he said.

The British proposal concentrated on the most controversial element of the negotiations — the right of any

state to demand quick, on-site inspection of suspected plants or stockpiles.

A 1984 U.S. draft treaty calls for the right to challenge inspections "anywhere-anytime" on 24 hours notice. Moscow rejects this, saying it would be an open invitation to spy.

The new proposal seeks a middle ground giving challenge states the right, "in very limited circumstances," to refuse a direct inspection.

But a challenged state would have to provide alternative proof that a suspected chemical plant or suspected stockpile was not in violation of the treaty.

The plan calls for an international inspection team to be on site within 72 hours of a challenge. A challenged country refusing the team would have seven days to present alternative proof or lose rights and privileges under any treaty.

Commonwealth seeks deal over sanctions

LONDON (R) — The Commonwealth launched an initiative to avert a breakup over South Africa sanctions on Tuesday as British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe announced he was flying to Washington as part of his shuttle diplomacy to end apartheid.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal called in a London speech for economic measures against South Africa's white minority rulers which fell short of full sanctions.

Britain's opposition to comprehensive sanctions, which has threatened a split in the Commonwealth, was reinforced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in parliament on Tuesday when she said an economic boycott would cause misery to South African blacks.

Mr. Ramphal urged seven Commonwealth leaders meeting

in London next month to seek a compromise.

"There is a point between comprehensive sanctions and mere gestures at which Commonwealth leaders can meet," he said.

He said comprehensive sanctions could be held in reserve, to be applied if South Africa tried to retaliate against its black African neighbours.

Mr. Howe, who has visited the frontline states and is due to go to South Africa itself next week in search of peaceful change, announced he would go to Washington on Thursday.

In his speech, Mr. Ramphal also urged Commonwealth leaders to keep open their option of attending the Commonwealth Games starting in Edinburgh this month, which five black African states have said they will boycott.

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THE OPENING OF ARAB BANK BRANCH IN CANNES (FRANCE)

Arab Bank Ltd General Management is pleased to announce the opening of its new branch in Cannes, France, which started operations on 23rd June, 1986 at the following address:

Arab Bank Ltd.
45-47 La Croisette
06400 Cannes
France
Telephone: (16) 93.38.01.01
Telex: 642443
In addition to their Paris Branch: Arab Bank Ltd.
26, Avenue des Champs Elysees
2nd Floor
75008 Paris
France

Peres suggests Shamir not immune to probe

parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said the committee ordered a review of the operational set up of the Shin Bet which he said "was hurt and torn by problems, quarrels and conflicts."

Eban, a Labour Party leader, said a subcommittee would examine "how decisions are made, who is authorised to make them in emergencies, coordination with the army and other services, and norms of operation."

The Jerusalem Post said Peres had named a three-member committee headed by former military intelligence chief Maj.-Gen. Aharon Yariv to set operational guidelines for the

Yehoshua Rotenstreich, a lawyer and president of Israel's Press Council, confirmed such a committee had been proposed by Peres and that he was one of the negotiating members.

The appointments will need cabinet approval, and the Shamin aide said it was unacceptable. "If there is going to be a police inquiry, we don't need another inquiry."

Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev said a blanket secrecy order would be sought from the courts, forbidding any reporting on the

"If the order is obtained, we are not going to say anything. Neither who the investigators are, nor who are the witnesses, nor what the subject of the investigation is," Bar Lev said.

"The political echelon saw a police probe as a way to distance itself from its responsibilities," said Immigration Minister Yacov Tsur who supported Peres' move.

Libya: Missile firing aimed at naval targets

Djerejian said Monday the U.S. Navy is mounting naval exercises in the Mediterranean.

He added that the United States "has information" that Libya is

conducting exercises, as well, but did not confirm news reports that those involve missile firings. When Libyan missiles came near U.S. aircraft on a previous

He answered "absolutely not" when asked if the United States sought a response from Libya to

the operations, saying, "We are not trying to provoke anyone." On the Libyan exercises, he said he could not "get into the information we have." He would not comment on whether the aircraft are crossing the so-called

Mr. Djerejian noted that the U.S. exercises are designed to underline "one of the fundamental rights of international law, which is

freedom of navigation in international waters. That is a very important right in international law and for world peace and stability. We are conducting normal naval operations in the Mediterranean," he said. "and

TELEPHONE NOS.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defense	198, 199
Civil Defence Itbld	271299, 273131
Civil Defence Qawmish	770733
Civil Defence Dera Yarmouk	57306
Ambulance	193, 773111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood bank	778303
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	622000
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	8963501
Electric Power Co.	6363814, 624881
Municipal water complaints	7711258
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53301/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/6
Al-Kheir Maternity, J. Amman	642441/2
Jahat Amman Maternity	644262
Melhas, J. Amman	636140
Shamsiah, Shamsiah	664171/4
Palestine Hospital	669131
University Hospital	664343/5
Al-Mufarreh Hospital	662111/5
The Islamic, Al-Jalal	656171/7
Al-Ahli, Abdul	664164/6
Al-Insani, Al-Muhajirin	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	773111/2/6
Yaqub, Nafaa	662111/5
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674153

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Khalil Abu Khattab	770468
Dr. Ghassan Asmash	770669
Amal pharmacy	603440
Hayat pharmacy	664636
Payser pharmacy	661627
University pharmacy	644554

TAXIS:

University taxi	661001
Habi taxi	811406
Badr taxi	641269
Ashraf taxi	622320
Alba Hadeed taxi	813564
Al Shashar taxi	621091

IBRID:

Dr. Fawaz Moukannat	(-)
Asmash pharmacy	(-)
Saidoun pharmacy	(-)

ZARQA:

Dr. Asim Mouss	987364
Qoutayharmacy	(-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/9
Radio Jordan	774111/5
Ministry of Tourism	642511
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone and Information	12
Jordan Middle East calls	10
Rescue service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/low price in fils per kg.

Apple (local)	340/300	Lenture (per case)	140/180
Apple (green)	430/400	Melrow	210/180
Apple (American & French)	430/380	Melrow	90/50
Apples	320/280	Midon (Sweet)	200/140
Banana	300/260	Onion (dry)	80/50
Banana (Makassar)	250/220	Onion	420/380
Bell pepper	280/280	Orange (local and Valencia)	280/240
Cabbage	100/80	Peas	70/50
Carrot (yellow)	160/120	Peas	460/420
Cauliflower	160/100	Pepper (sweet)	180/200
Cucumber	150/120	Pepper (hot)	200/200
Eggplant (large)	130/120	Pineapp	260/190
Eggplant (small)	160/130	Potatoes	160/120
Garlic	600/600	Radishes	120/80
Grapes	380/300	Tomatoes	130/100
Grapfruit	150/150	Vine leaves	350/300



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visits the University of Jordan where she inspected facilities at the library and student affairs department (Petra photo)

Queen visits University of Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the University of Jordan where she met with 37 American university and high school students, many of Arab origin, who are taking part in the Petra Summer Project.

The Queen met with the group of students at the University Club and exchanged views with them concerning various items of the programme. The Queen asked the group about their activities and what they had learned from the various lectures and activities which have been organised to acquaint them with Jordanian culture, history, and current developments in the Arab World.

Queen Noor, accompanied by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali and other officials, toured the language

centre of the Faculty of Arts which organised the programme for the American students. The Queen later visited the library and the Student Affairs Department where she was briefed on its extra curricula activities and cultural programmes. The last stop was at the Archaeological Museum where the Queen inspected the collection of antiquities and artefacts on display.

Dr. Bassam Al Saket, secretary general of the Royal Court, and Samir Khalifa, director of the Queen's office, accompanied Queen Noor on the visit.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mrs. Khawlah Abu Odeh, who chairs a committee which organised the programme, said that the scheme aims to provide the American

students with information about current affairs in the Arab World. The programme also aims to acquaint them with the living conditions, customs and traditions in Arab countries and will teach them Arabic during their four-week stay in the country, Mrs. Abu Odeh continued.

The students, she said, are hearing lectures on different topics of concern to the Arab Nation and are touring archaeological and tourist sites in the country and mixing with Jordanian families.

The American students have heard lectures on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Islam, Arabic language, tourist sites in Jordan, Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and prospects of peace.

Visiting Bahraini minister continues talks on bilateral relations, cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Bahraini Minister of Trade and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qassem Tuesday discussed cooperation between Bahrain and Jordan and the prospect of the two countries launching joint ventures.

The Bahraini minister was first received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, with whom he reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation in matters of common concern.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday holds talks with Bahraini Minister of Trade and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qassem on bilateral relations (Petra photo)

Agricultural development

Mr. Qassem was later received by Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakham, who spoke about his ministry's programmes and agricultural development. Mr. Dakham outlined the role the ministry plays in promoting the production of seeds and fodder and schemes to lease state-owned land in the south-eastern regions of the Kingdom to be developed

by local and Arab firms. The two ministers also discussed the exchange of expertise in agriculture, trade and the export of Jordanian fruits and vegetables to Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by the Bahraini delegation accompanying the minister on his visit and by senior Jordanian officials from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Upon arriving in Amman on Monday, Mr. Qassem said that his visit aims at bolstering bilateral cooperation in economic, agricultural and trade affairs.

On Monday, Mr. Qassem met with Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Mueasher for talks on developing and promoting commercial exchange as well as cooperation in the economic field.

Wide range of cultural performances entertain audiences at Jerash Festival

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

JERASH — Visitors to the Fifth Jerash Festival had a taste of Indonesian culture and art when a 35-member folk troupe performed dances from different parts of Indonesia.

The same troupe performed before His Majesty King Hussein during his visit to Indonesia and it is the first time that this troupe has been invited to perform in Jerash. The performance drew applause

and approval from the audience which included many foreigners and non-Jordanian Arabs.

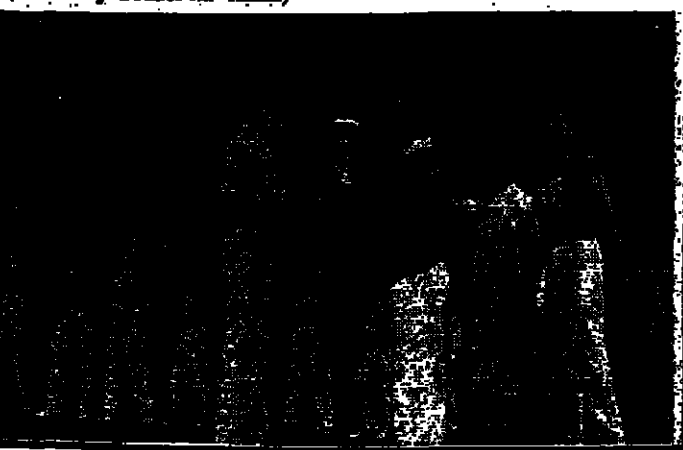
Also performing at the Jerash festivities was a Palestinian folk troupe from occupied Gaza. Formed in 1980, this troupe consists of 34 young Palestinian folk dancers who performed to the tune of national songs and music. The troupe had performed in earlier Jerash festivals and won gold medals and the festival's shield. Its members have participated in more than 100



festivals in Arab countries in order to highlight Palestinian national art and culture.



A folklore troupe of youngsters from occupied Gaza perform at the Jerash Festival (above) and American children also contributed to the festivities with their songs with the theme of world peace (below) (Photos by Yusef Al 'Allan)



Another children's group participating in this year's festival is the Children of the World troupe from the United States. The group consists of 19 young singers, aged 6 to 17 years old and is famous for its role in the USA For Africa Project which raised funds for famine relief in Africa. Their record, "We Are the World," was nominated for a Grammy award. The Children of the World Project received the 1986 Children's Peace Award for its contribution to world peace and the betterment of humankind.

Arabic poetry

Poetry recitals at Jerash have been going on since the start of the festival on July 9. Arab poets from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and North Yemen are taking part in the poetry recitals which have drawn large numbers of spectators.

The director of the Soviet Alma Ata Ballet which is currently taking part in the Jerash Festival, has praised the idea of holding such a festival. In a press conference held at the Soviet Cultural Centre, the director of the Soviet Ballet troupe also said that the Roman Amphitheatre at Jerash is more than a suitable setting for classical ballets and plays.

Second expatriates' conference continues with discussions on manpower, labour issues

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Senior government officials and over 200 Jordanian expatriates on Tuesday discussed issues related to manpower in terms of legislation governing the local labour market, and the present situation and future prospects for Jordanian manpower.

Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Saleh Al Khasawneh presented a ministry paper on "The Situation and Policies Related to Jordanian Manpower" during Tuesday's session of the four-day expatriates conference which opened Monday.

The ministry study, which was the focus of a 60-minute discussion during the meeting, revealed that the total number of labourers in the local market was 645,000 out of which 500,000 were Jordanians while the remaining were from different Arab, Western and Asian countries.

According to the study, a total of 820,000 Jordanian expatriates are working in neighbouring Arab states, with the total number of Jordanian expatriates forming one fourth of Jordan's estimated 3.5 million population.

Following the 1975-1982 oil boom, the number of Jordanian workers travelling to work abroad dropped from 15,000 to 5,000, the study noted.

The ministry's paper underlined issues related to Jordanian population and demographic

factors affecting the labour market situation, the distribution of manpower according to their educational and vocational training as well as their sectoral distribution.

The study also detailed legislation governing the labour market, such as the draft law on labour, the social security law and the vocational training law.

The paper discussed the recent developments in the Jordanian labour market, manpower policies, the migration of Jordanian manpower, imported labour and means of organising the labour market.

According to Dr. Khasawneh, imported labour forms 25 per cent of total manpower, estimated at 645,000.

On Jordan's future plans concerning the labour market, the paper said that the new five-year plan has made provisions for trying to help some of the 276,000 workers find employment. This number represents graduates of community colleges, schools, universities and also includes expatriates returning home for settlement as well as other potential workers.

It said that the government hopes to find a definite and clear policy concerning the migration of labour and employment in view of the recent developments in Arab labour markets and therefore it will expand vocational training in a bid to meet the requirements of labour market. The government, the paper continued, will also provide optional social security coverage for Jordanian workers employed abroad, will improve health and vocational safety services for workers and classify various trades and professions as well as organising national statistics related to workers in the country.

The paper called on the government to undertake the following measures to help solve problems connected with manpower:

a) To minimise the problem of unemployment through economic measures and adopting policies

which would help attain a balance in the Jordanian labour market.

b) To increase the number of vocational training centres.

c) To expand existing development projects and to contact Arab countries regarding the need to implement Arab summit resolutions on giving priority to Arab workers in their projects.

d) Conduct studies on developing manpower and the labour market.

According to the paper, the Ministry of Labour's policy is now focusing on:

a) Making available job opportunities and opening the door for a greater range of vocational training;

b) Increasing the ratio of different sectors of people joining the workforce, especially women;

c) Developing education techniques and promoting vocational training methods;

d) Directing training and

education towards a course which could best serve development projects in Jordan;

e) Working towards establishing more stability for workers and helping them maintain better and more cordial relations with their employers;

f) Improving pay for workers without making such a step a burden on the national economy;

g) Meeting the needs of the labour market in Jordan by providing the required number of Arab and foreign workers to be employed temporarily in development projects;

h) Taking good care of the affairs of Jordanian expatriates and encouraging them to invest their savings in Jordanian schemes.

Taking part in Tuesday's discussions were president of the Jordanian Chamber of Industry Issam Bdeir and Secretary General of the Jordanian Labourers Union Samir Qardan.

Masri briefs expatriates on foreign policy

(Continued from page 1)

the PLO leadership.

In reply to Dr. Zubi, Mr. Masri reaffirmed that the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord continues to govern Jordanian-Palestinian relations and said Jordan's policy on the Palestine question remains committed to the principles which were outlined by King Hussein's speech to the opening of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), session on March 10.

Jordan's policies on the Palestine question as outlined by the King's speech are:

— Jordan remains committed to all Arab summit resolutions in general, in particular to those of the 1982 Fez summit, which outlined the Arab peace plan, and the 1974 Rabat summit, which recognised the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

— Jordan is no alternative to the PLO and will never be.

— Jordan will not speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and will never accept to do so.

— Due to the historical and direct bonds that link Jordan and the occupied territories, and Jordan's national responsibility, the Kingdom will continue to do its role in supporting the Palestinians under occupation to an extent which does not clash with the Kingdom's national security, which is part of regional security.

Dr. Zubi, who said he was speaking on behalf of 140 Jordanians living in the UAE, harshly criticised the new election law for Lower House of Parliament. The law was passed by Parliament last February and endorsed by a Royal Decree.

The law increases the number of legislators from the present 60 to 142, divided equally between the East and West Banks of Jordan. The law allocates one seat each to the 11 refugee camps in the East Bank. Those 11 seats are considered part of the 71 seats allocated for the West Bank.

Dr. Zubi said the voting procedures were outlined in the law "unfair" since Jordanian expatriates are not allowed to vote.

"This means that one quarter of Jordan's 3.5 million inhabitants are denied from their legal right of voting," said Dr. Zubi.

He also attacked another article of the law which prohibits

members of illegal political organisations to run for parliamentary elections.

"Banning political-oriented Jordanians from running for elections means clearing the local arena from politicians," he said and called for cancelling the articles. He said other articles allowing Jordanian expatriates to run for parliamentary elections after they have settled in Jordan for a period of time should be incorporated into the law.

Dr. Zubi said he strongly believed that expatriates should be given the right to vote in local professional unions and in elections for municipalities and districts.

Another request made by the UAE delegate was the participation of expatriates in their capacity as Jordanian citizens in any grass-roots level political decision.

"There will never be any popular support for any political decision if it was not unanimously approved by the masses. Hence, the participation of expatriates in Jordan's internal policies as well as on the Palestine cause and in the regional and international arena is needed," he said.

Mr. Masri, who described the UAE delegate's recommendations on Jordan's policies as "deep, candid and frank," noted the importance of Arab unity to strengthen the Arab stand.

"If we had a united Arab stand, we would not be in need to consult on a daily basis with the superpowers," the foreign minister said.

On the suggestion that expatriates be allowed to elect Parliament candidates, he said: "Although this issue is outside my field of specialisation, yet I believe it is an excellent suggestion."

Commenting on another point raised by a Jordanian expatriate living in Kuwait, Mr. Masri said: "There is shortage in political decisions. I hope that Arab leaderships will realise the dangers threatening the Arab World. The Arab people believe in the importance of Arab unity, but the leaders' personal gain are blocking any Arab cooperation."

Abdullah Subeili, who lives in Denmark, asked Mr. Masri on Israel's stand vis-a-vis an international peace conference on

the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned in the conflict including the PLO, and reasons which have hindered its convening.

"Israel is the hindrance, ... it wants direct negotiations with the parties concerned," Mr. Masri said.

Madhi Madfai who works for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic programme asked why the role of the EC on the Middle East issues declined following the Tokyo summit.

Mr. Masri explained at length the influence of the U.S. on the EC in terms of economy and security and through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

However, he paid tribute to the EC for its support of Arab causes and blamed the Arabs for failing to agree on what to ask from the 12-member European group.

On the King's recent visit to France, the U.S. and Britain, Mr. Masri said that the trip was purely for consultations with the three countries.

"We do not have any new offers to talk about nor do the Americans. Therefore the current stalemate in the Middle East situation will remain unchanged for the time being," he said.

Samir Ammarin, a Jordanian living in Yugoslavia, stated that Spanish support to Arab countries declined sharply following the establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and Spain on Jan. 17, 1986.

Mr. Masri categorically denied Mr. Ammarin's observation saying "Spain has never changed its stand on Arab issues in general and the Palestine cause in particular. They even issued a unilateral declaration on the eve of establishing diplomatic ties (with Israel) in which Spain reaffirmed its commitments to Arab causes."

The foreign minister concluded his discussion by saying: "We Arabs can no more threaten any one with our petrol or money. We should not live in illusions in this atmosphere of Arab disunity."

All the 12 expatriates who participated in Tuesday's political discussion hailed the King's efforts for removing inter-Arab disputes, for seeking ways to reconcile Syria and Iraq and for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

Shawwa calls on PLO leaders to accept 242

(Continued from page 1)

continue ... anything that can change the situation will be supported by the Palestinian people."

Mr. Shawwa denied that his views were part of a plan for resolving the Palestine problem, and said they were concepts of what should be done to end the Israeli occupation and return the land to Arab sovereignty.

Referring to the situation inside the occupied territories, he said the people there were exposed to humiliation and endless suffering.

"Every town and village in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is surrounded by Israeli settlements and colonies built with the sole purpose of making life impossible for the Arabs," Mr. Shawwa said.

He said very meagre employment opportunities were available for the Arab population and these were menial jobs. "Arab labourers do not find work and are exposed to arbitrary actions and inhuman treatment," he added.

Mr. Shawwa said he was calling on the PLO to respond to the will and the desires of the Palestinian people and offer them the chance to have their say and express their feelings and their views.

"I call on the PLO to accept the views of the Palestinian people about the organisation's actions and policies and decisions," Mr. Shawwa said.

He said the idea of creating an

"alternative PLO" was not being considered and the Palestinian people's representatives had already announced to Arab and foreign countries that they recognise the present PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

"All that we want from the PLO is to act now and take into consideration the views of the people it represents," he said.

Mr. Shawwa said: "The PLO should carefully consider our views and our feelings and act accordingly, and not try to impose its will on us. We want the PLO to ask the people in the occupied Arab territories about their views, not merely to send us its views and its decisions."

Mr. Shawwa also urged the PLO to unify its ranks and end its internal differences which, he said, had been adversely affecting the people inside the occupied Arab territories. "We in the occupied Arab lands have been divided into factions because of these internal divisions within the PLO, and the people there are continuing to suffer while the PLO is content with talking. Let us say, enough of this ..."

Mr. Shawwa paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and his constant efforts aimed at saving the Arab people from Israeli occupation and for his endeavours to find a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestine issue.

He said King Hussein's endeavours were aimed at

supporting the Palestinian people under Israeli rule. "Jordan is in constant touch with the Palestinians and it feels their sufferings and the consequences of Israeli practices designed to uproot the Arab people from their homeland and obliterate Arab identity from Palestine," Mr. Shawwa said.

He also praised the recent Jordanian government's decision to allow the people of Gaza to own land and real estate in the Kingdom. He described the move as a "wise step that enhances the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their land."

Referring to the projected Jordanian five-year development plan for the occupied territories, he said it was "a brave and wise step designed to support the Palestinians in their confrontation with the Israeli plots and plans."

Mr. Shawwa also thanked the government for issuing temporary passports for Gazans living in Jordan, a step which, he said, would enable them to move about freely.

He referred to a meeting he had with King Hussein and said that he was honoured by the meeting and found strength in the King's saying that the people of Gaza, like all Palestinians, enjoy his total support. He voiced deep appreciation and gratitude for the King's endeavours in support of the Palestinians and their struggle to regain their freedom and their homeland.

Police arrest habitual con-man

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 45-year-old man, identified by police as Aamar AA, has been captured after committing numerous acts of fraud and embezzlement over many years.

The man, originally from Beit Nabala in occupied Palestine, has been living in several locations of Amman, Swilah, Jubeiha and Wadi Seer and he admitted to committing forgery, stealing documents and embezzling large sums of money from people in several parts of the Kingdom.

In 1978, Aamar served a one year prison term for forging a Jordanian passport in Baghdad. He admitted to having collected JD 15,000 by committing 25 acts of embezzlement and fraud over the past 20 years. In addition to his life in crime, Aamar reported that he had been married 11 times, although he now keeps only one woman with whom he had seven children. He now says he is repentant and hopes he will never revert to crime again.

According to police sources, Aamar was captured in Madaba, 30 kilometres south of Amman, where he had been posing as an agent intending to buy tiles and marble for a construction company based in Tabbouk, Saudi

Arabia. An agreement was reached with a local factory for purchasing a specified amount of the marble and tiles at a fixed price.

Aamar postponed payment by saying that he first wanted to buy some jewelry for his son's wedding. After promising to pay for the tiles, he requested the factory owner Mr. Tayseer Maani to pay for the jewelry and gold, amounting to JD 1,240, because he did not have any Jordanian dinars, only Saudi riyals.

Upon returning to the factory, Aamar requested one of Tayseer's men to accompany him to a money changer where he could make an exchange to pay for the jewelry and the tiles. There, Aamar slipped away from the tile-factory agent.

Police officials later caught Aamar at Marj Al Hamam, by following descriptions and tracking his car's licence plate number.

In his various houses, the police found JD 182 in cash, jewelry, several forged documents, false driver's licences, television sets and furniture, as well as other items. Aamar admitted stealing all the goods totalling over JD 4,000 on several different occasions.

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Dismantling Israeli myth

THE NEWS from Tel Aviv last week regarding the still simmering Shin Bet scandal was a telling indictment of the methods and organisation of Israel's notorious internal security service. The latest revelations about an affair that nearly everyone in the Jewish state would like to forget stem from Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom's admission that he did indeed commit crimes in the killing and subsequent cover-up of the deaths of two alleged Palestinian hijackers in 1984, but that he did so with "authority and permission" of Israel's political leaders. This forced Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time of the incident and therefore directly responsible for the activities of the Shin Bet, to respond for the first time in public to longstanding questions regarding his role in the affair.

Mr. Shamir's statements before the press reveal a great deal about the Shin Bet's "most guarded secrets," the protection of which has until now been the primary excuse for not fully investigating the matter. Mr. Shamir claimed that Israelis are able to lead a "normal life" in the face of guerrilla attacks largely thanks to the efforts of the Shin Bet, which employed "special methods, a special way of action and special people." After acknowledging that sometimes, in spite of all these "special factors," accidents have been known to happen, Mr. Shamir gave the following description of the beating deaths of the two Palestinians: "What did I know? I knew that there was a lynching. The two guys were hit by all kinds of people. Soldiers, policemen, Shin Bet people — how do you determine with certainty who hit more or who caused the deaths?"

How indeed, and how is any semblance of justice guaranteed in a security system dominated by such "professionals" who, without reference to the inconvenience of law, courts and judges, administer justice in an uncontrolled frenzy of flying fists, gun butts and truncheons. The reality that emerges from Mr. Shamir's depiction of events is a Shin Bet that operates outside the law and employs whatever savage means it deems necessary against its Palestinian and Arab targets.

These then are "secrets" that Israel's leaders are so eager to protect. Of course the brutal methods used in April 1984 were nothing new for Palestinians, who long before came to see in Israeli "law" and "security needs" nothing more than a subterfuge for the expropriation of Palestinian land and the breaking of the Palestinian national spirit. And the "lynching," seems to trouble few Israeli consciences. "They are not interested at all. What do they care?" Mr. Shamir said of the Israeli public's attitude toward the killings.

We seriously doubt that anything approximating real justice will ever be done in the Shin Bet affair, but we do hope that this incident, along with the uncovering of numerous other scandals in the Jewish state during recent months, will help to disabuse Western minds of the still potent myth of the liberal, humane and democratic state of Israel. For nothing could be further from the truth.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: The family gathers

UNDER one roof and in the spirit of members of the same family, Jordanians met Monday at the parliament house in Amman to discuss means and measures that would best serve Jordan and its expatriates and their higher interests. In addressing the expatriates, King Hussein said they were the country's ambassadors abroad enhancing their country's ties with Arab and foreign states. The King was keen on mixing the languages of the heart and the mind in his address to the expatriates who he said are spread over the globe and who strive hard by their own means to serve their country and nation remembering their kinsmen and yearning to come back and re-live the life they experienced in their towns and villages and with their folks. The conference is a show of strong relationship binding the expatriates to Jordan regardless of the distance separating them and irrespective of the hardships they encounter. The strong ties binding the expatriates with Jordan are serving the Arab people now under Israeli rule, and the help these expatriates are extending to their home country benefits those suffering from the yoke of occupation and Israeli oppression. Let us hope that this conference in Amman will realise more achievements for Jordan and serve the national cause.

Al Dustour: A national occasion

IN deep faith and confidence, King Hussein emphasised before the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference the strong links not only between Jordan and the expatriates but more strongly so with the Arab people of Palestine now under Israeli rule. The King pointed to the open bridges with the occupied territory which he said serve as veins, strengthening the ties between the two sides and maintaining the brotherly bond between the brothers of the same family. For its part, the King said, Jordan will continue all endeavours for strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and enabling them to resist occupation measures and repression. The second expatriates conference, the King said, represents a beacon, lighting the path of our march and binding together the various members of the Jordanian family. It is one more stage in the long voyage of struggle for achieving national aspirations. Jordan, the King added, is not only keen on maintaining strong links among the members of the same Jordanian family, but strives hard to bolster relations with all other Arab countries to achieve solidarity among Arab countries. The expatriates conference is indeed another national occasion which symbolises the coherence and cooperation among the Jordanian family members for continuing the march towards development and progress.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan welcomes its expatriates

IN his address to the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference, King Hussein was keen on emphasising the links of destiny binding the Palestinian and Jordanian people. For Jordan, he said, the issue of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people is a basic and one of the utmost priorities. As much as Jordan is tied to its expatriates working abroad, it is linked to the Palestinians suffering from Israeli occupation and facing the continued Israeli drive to uproot them and seize their property and homes. Therefore, he said, Jordan will maintain the open bridges policy with the aim of pumping help and life into the occupied West Bank where the Arab people should be provided by all means and help to strengthen their steadfastness and their resistance to enemy conspiracies. King Hussein said Jordan is committed to help its kinsmen in the occupied Arab land irrespective of differences with the PLO leadership. The King also was careful to make it clear to the expatriates that Jordan will remain open to them and will offer them all facilities to invest in the country and all privileges.

Shaking out the Middle East's financial sector

By Riad Khouri

THE oil slump has led to a big shakeout in the Middle East's financial sector. As news comes in regularly from various parts of the region about losses and difficulties suffered by banks and related institutions, mergers, takeovers and other changes are being suggested to help troubled financial organisations. The problem is the result of adjustments to the new financial realities of a Middle East made poorer by the collapse in oil prices. In the booming 1970's, practically anybody lucky enough to own a bank in the region was almost guaranteed enormous growth and profits. But when these contracted after 1982, the banks and financial institutions of the Middle East became involved in the painful process of cutting costs while trying to hand on to revenues. And mergers and takeovers are seen as among the best ways to do this, with Jordan, Kuwait and the U.A.E. — among others — actively encouraging shotgun marriages between financial institutions.

Lebanon has been no exception

to this trend, although the country's recession has been much more severe than the general regional slowdown. More than a few of Beirut's large number of banks are candidates for takeover by bigger and healthier firms, most notably by the increasingly powerful Bank Al-Mashrek. Al Mashrek has a fairly distinguished pedigree, being the child of financial wizard Yusuf Beidas. After his fall, the bank found itself under the control of various organisations in the region. Today it is 16 per cent owned by the governments of Kuwait and Qatar, with the remainder held by the Intra Investment Company. Intra in turn is owned by Qatar (with just over 3 per cent), the Central Bank of Lebanon (close to 28 per cent), the Lebanese government (10 per cent), Kuwait (19 per cent), the National Bank of Kuwait (just under 4 per cent), and private shareholders (about 36 per cent).

In other words Intra is 60 per cent public-sector owned, thus making Al Mashrek about

two-thirds state-controlled. So when you hear about a takeover bid by the bank, this is in a way the Lebanese and other governments moving in to bail out a troubled institution.

Nationalisation and socialism are among the dirtiest words in the Lebanese vocabulary. After all, a lot of the country's business is controlled by emigrants who fled from other states in the region when governments began taking over parts of the private sector. And most of the older, established Lebanese business community will stand for nothing but almost unbridled laissez faire. This was fine in the good old days before 1975, but times have changed and the economy is now on the rocks, with even the much vaunted banking system coming under strain.

In the words of writer Peter Kemp, "the Lebanese banking system has survived virtually intact the decade of violence that has shattered the country's other institutions. However, economic stagnation has severely reduced

profits and banks have yet to adapt to structural changes in the economy." Treasury bills have absorbed a lot of the excess liquidity created by the absence of profitable outlets for investment in the private sector, but the International Monetary Fund has warned Lebanon's central bank that the high interest rates carried by these instruments cannot be sustained without real economic growth.

So the economy and the banks stagger along as things get worse with no end to the crisis in sight. And this is where Al Mashrek and its parent company step in. In other countries which practice the unmentionable doctrine of "socialism," the state would embark on the equally unmentionable step of "nationalisation." But this won't do for Lebanon, and the whole process of crisis management has to be undertaken through Intra and its daughter. They have recently taken over the country's fifth largest bank, Credit Libanais, and their group now includes also

the Bank of Kuwait and the Arab World, Capital Trust Bank and First Phoenician Bank. Plans are afoot to put these under a holding umbrella to be capitalised at \$40 million, and the biggie Societe Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban is also set to join the union. Will other banks follow? Probably. Periods of economic collapse, such as Lebanon is going through, tend to encourage the takeover of small fry by the big fish.

So far the process has only really been one of the government (disguised as Intra and Al Mashrek) coming in to the financial sector through the back door. But there are certain limits in Lebanon to what the state can do, even in a crisis, so I wouldn't be surprised if future mergers and takeovers involved banks of a purely private nature. The history of the country over the past decade or so has been one of massive redistribution of income and wealth.

As a lot of the old money flees or has fled to Geneva, London and

points beyond a new stratum of entrepreneurs is emerging to claim its share of the economic cake. True, the cake has got a lot smaller over the past eleven years, but the country's potential for creating wealth under a system of free enterprise is still there. The old establishment may find this new class a bit uncouth, but their economic clout can't be ignored. And their capital is already being injected into all sorts of enterprises. Some of these are not exactly "legitimate" (like casinos) but a lot of them are. It's only a matter of time before the country's new money starts to gobble up the shakier bits of the financial sector, with older and weaker institutions being taken over by those which are livelier or more powerful.

From the point of view of the economic observer, summer in Beirut is going to be quite exciting. But for the rest of the population which is not blessed with graduate degrees in economics, things are going to look a lot worse before they start getting better.

Vietnam: Revolutionaries go, ideology remains

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

BANGKOK, Thailand — Vietnam's old guard of steel revolutionaries, men who fought five wars in five decades, is succumbing to illness and old age. But that does not necessarily mean their legacy of military might and hard-line Communism will be buried with them.

Some speculation arose that the death last week of Le Duan, who headed the nation's Communist Party for 17 years, might herald an era of liberalism and more flexible policies toward the West and Kampuchea.

But reasons exist to doubt that scenario.

The old men of Hanoi are extremely durable rulers who have spent more than half a century cementing the foundation of a particular political structure, ideology and atmosphere. Some have acquired the status of legends.

No phalanx of "young Turks" stands behind them. The political horizon likewise lacks a prominent individual who might strike out on a bold direction or offer, like Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a new leadership style.

"The Vietnamese leadership has been very much a collective one, with Le Duan first among equals," one Western diplomat in Bangkok noted. "I don't think we're seeing a disintegration of that consensus."

Even so, some changes in the upper ranks of the 2-million-member party are expected and probably will be announced at the sixth party congress, scheduled for November.

Western analysts generally believe these changes will have more impact on internal economic policies than on Vietnam's strong pro-Soviet ties or its military grip on Kampuchea.

The analysts, like the diplomat, insisted on anonymity. Earlier this year, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun quoted a senior Vietnamese official as saying the three most powerful men in Vietnam — Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho — would resign from their posts in November to make way for younger men. Together the three, whose average age is 78, have notched 99 years in the party's all-powerful politburo.

There is talk that the premiership, held since 1955 by the suave and popular Dong, will

not pass to younger blood but to Vo Nguyen Giap, the almost-legendary victor over French colonialists at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

Virtually all of Hanoi's upper echelon has been politically active through all or most of an era during which Vietnam was torn by war, isolated and enfeebled. This past appears to weigh heavily on them.

The old guard helped Ho Chi Minh, the "father of the revolution," found the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930. They suffered torture and imprisonment at the hands of the French; fought the Japanese during World War II and the returning French thereafter.

There was a world of allies, secrecy and suspicion. The enemy was everywhere. Marx and his Soviet interpreters offered salvation, which had to be won through blood, sacrifice and great discipline.

The somewhat younger men underwent similar experiences, joining the Viet Minh and rising to senior positions during the 1960s and 70s when North Vietnam and its southern guerrilla allies fought the United States.

When South Vietnam fell to the Communists in 1975, the old guard was basically intact although without "Uncle Ho," who had died six years earlier. With unification of north and south, the leaders promised much.

"We are starting from rag and ruin, but we are determined to obtain enough clothes to keep us warm and finally wear beautiful clothes as people in an advanced society," Giap said in 1976.

But it soon became clear that the veterans had been better at making war than managing the peace. They appeared anchored in Stalinist-era regimentation and their initial economic policies proved disastrous.

Those woes were compounded in 1979 by a short war with China triggered by Hanoi's invasion of neighbouring Kampuchea. Some analysts saw the invasion as an attempt to fulfill a decades-long dream of Ho and his companions — Vietnamese domination of Indochina.

There has been some reform in the economic sphere, but leaders young and old continue to regard national security as a sacred duty. They see China as the prime enemy. Kampuchea as essential to the defence of Vietnam, and the Soviet-Union, where most of Vietnam's future leaders are being trained, as a necessary ally.



American-made mines bring terror to Nicaraguan civilians

By Matthew Campbell
Reuters

SAN JOSE DE BOCA, Nicaragua — Flies swarmed in the stench surrounding the blood-soaked wreckage of the lorry, the latest victim in a war which is claiming a mounting civilian toll.

The truck was carrying civilian passengers from the provincial capital Jinotega, 75 miles northeast of Managua, to this remote northern town on July 2 when it was blown apart by a land mine believed to have been planted by U.S.-backed guerrillas, military officials said.

Thirty-two people, most of them women and children, were killed in what was the highest single civilian casualty toll in five years of war and the latest in a series of mine blasts which have spread terror among isolated peasant communities.

The guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government deny they have access to mines, blaming the Sandinistas for the blasts.

"It was like going to sleep. I can't remember anything about it," said Nicolas Castillo Blanco, a local farmer, the only survivor and witness.

"The truck was packed, like matches in a box, so I decided to hang onto the outside where there was more air," said Castillo Blanco, who escaped with a broken rib and severe bruises.

The lorry was used as a bus service connecting villages in the

mountainous northwestern Jinotega province, the scene of frequent clashes between guerrillas and the Sandinista army.

"They (the guerrillas) put the mine there probably with the aim of destroying some military vehicle. But a mine destroys civilian vehicles just as well," Castillo Blanco said.

"What grieves me most are the children," he added.

Reporters saw the remains of 12 young children, including at least two babies, brought here for burial from the site of the blast.

Lieutenant Enrique Talavera, military chief of the town, said identifying the corpses had been a problem. Most of them were charred beyond recognition when the vehicle's fuel tank exploded after the mine struck.

"It was a massacre. Because they (the guerrillas) haven't been able to strike at our military units, they are taking it out on civilians," he said, adding that the mine was of the sort that explodes when the target passes over it.

He said another mine, a U.S.-made 23-pound (110 kg) anti-tank device, had been detected and removed by the army on the same day. It was assumed a similar mine had destroyed the civilian truck.

Villagers flocked to the town cemetery in torrential rain two days after the incident to watch coffins being lowered into a mass grave.

Among the mourners was Faustino Castillo, 47, who lost his

mother, a brother and a sister whose eight children, including two babies, were also killed in the blast.

The family had left San Jose de Boca to live in Jalapa, north of Managua, where they thought conditions might be better. But they returned this month on what proved to be their last journey, Castillo said.

"I don't know why they did it. How could they put a mine on that road? Everyone uses it. It's barbaric," Castillo said.

Nicaraguan military officials say mining roads is part of a new guerrilla strategy aimed at cutting off supplies, terrorising civilians and undermining government efforts to win over hearts and minds in the embattled area.

In May nine civilians including a Spanish health worker were killed on the same road when their vehicle hit a mine only a few miles from the scene of the latest blast.

The officials said at least another eight civilians were killed in May in Jinotega and Matagalpa provinces by guerrilla mines. It was not known if any troops were killed by the mines.

"The first mines started appearing a few months ago," said Luis Fischer, regional political officer for the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) which came to power after left-wing revolution in 1979 and has attracted the hostility of the United States government.

Last month the U.S. House of Representatives approved \$100 million in new U.S. funds for the "contras".

San Jose de Boca is only 30 miles from the Honduran border in an area which has some of the fiercest fighting between the Sandinistas and the contras, who

have sanctuaries in Honduras. In 1982, a year after the insurgents began their battle of terror, the government's presence in the region was limited. Fischer said, adding that this had allowed the contras to gain some support among the population.

"But we have been making inroads here," he said. The region had been given top priority for supplies, health care and literacy work.

He said guerrillas in the region were demoralised and over the past year 150 of them had surrendered under a general amnesty.

But the mining of roads appeared to have spread fear among villagers, some of whom said they would no longer use the road, their only link with Jinotega, 50 miles away.

At this time of year, during the rainy season, military officials said it was much harder to find the mines, since the contras often placed them in puddles rather than burying them.

The mud-washed road from Jinotega appeared virtually deserted when reporters travelled here escorted by Nicaraguan army troops patrolling ahead in search of mines.

But for most of the 1,200 inhabitants of this town of wooden shacks, the road is vital. Farmers use it to travel to Jinotega to sell produce and buy essentials.

"People have to travel, to buy things. When you go out of your house, you say goodbye to your house, you say goodbye to your family and you never know if you are going to come back. That's the way things are around here," said Castillo Blanco from his bed in the military hospital. "I was lucky this time."



U.S.-backed contras, stand before the bodies in San Jose de Boca, 240 kms from Managua. Twelve children, 12 women and eight men were among the dead.

كسب المال

The Egyptian economy has no place to turn

By John Kifner
New York Times

CAIRO — Living is far from easy for most people in this filthy, crowded city. Extended families jam into one or two tiny rooms and squatters build shanties on rooftops, against ancient city walls and along the banks of the Nile. About one million people live amid the stench of raw sewage in the sprawling cemetery known as the City of the Dead, the lucky ones in crumbling old mansions.

As the summer heat builds, the fetid air in the capital becomes hard to breathe; it tastes gritty and stings the eyes. Traffic jams are continuous, and the city is saved from permanent gridlock only by the erratic tactics of drivers. The electricity frequently cuts out. What seems there are overflows.

The bare statistics are hardly more enchanting. Egypt's cabinet has just offered a planned budget with a \$4 billion deficit, probably an understatement of the shortfall. The \$35 billion foreign debt is already one of the world's highest. The defence minister, Gen. Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, and Deputy Prime Minister Kamel el-Ganzoury returned last week from discussions of austerity measures and debt relief at the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the U.S. State Department. The United States announced it was releasing \$110 million in cash to Egypt.

Roughly one-third of the Egyptian budget is soaked up by subsidies that maintain low prices of necessities, particularly bread. The subsidies are gradually bankrupting the country, yet the government fears cutting back, remembering the widespread rioting when bread prices were increased in 1977.

Egypt imports more than half its food. Only about 5 per cent of the land, the narrow strip along the Nile, can be farmed. And even that is dwindling as poor peasants crowd into the cities in search of nonexistent jobs. The population is 50 million and growing by one million every 10 months. Per capita annual income is around \$500 and, as in many Arab countries, the youth-heavy population boom — more than half are under 21 years old — is a demographic time bomb. Already, 400,000 job seekers a year are entering the labour

market.

The economic future is not encouraging. Indeed, Egypt is probably one of the Arab states worst hit by falling oil prices. The four main sources of foreign exchange are remittances from expatriate workers, mostly in the oil-producing countries of Gulf, oil revenues; Suez Canal fees, and tourism. All are drastically down.

As the region's major labour exporter, Egypt formerly sent abroad 2 million workers, from day labourers to teachers and administrators. The money they sent home has been a mainstay of the economy. Officially, it totals \$3.3 billion, but given the Middle Eastern predilection for misleading the fiscal authorities, the real amount may have been \$6 billion to \$10 billion. Now, with oil revenues cut, many of these workers are coming home with little prospect of new jobs.

In Iraq, embroiled in a six-year-old war with Iran, close to half the civilian jobs were filled by Egyptians. But the hard-pressed Iraqi government recently limited the amount of money foreigners may send home. Plane-loads of workers have been returning to their Egyptian villages.

Tourism, which was just beginning to realise its potential, has been devastated by fears of Middle East terrorism fuelled by the Achille Lauro hijacking. Tourists were hardly reassured when paramilitary police rioted in February, burning hotels and nightclubs near the Pyramids.

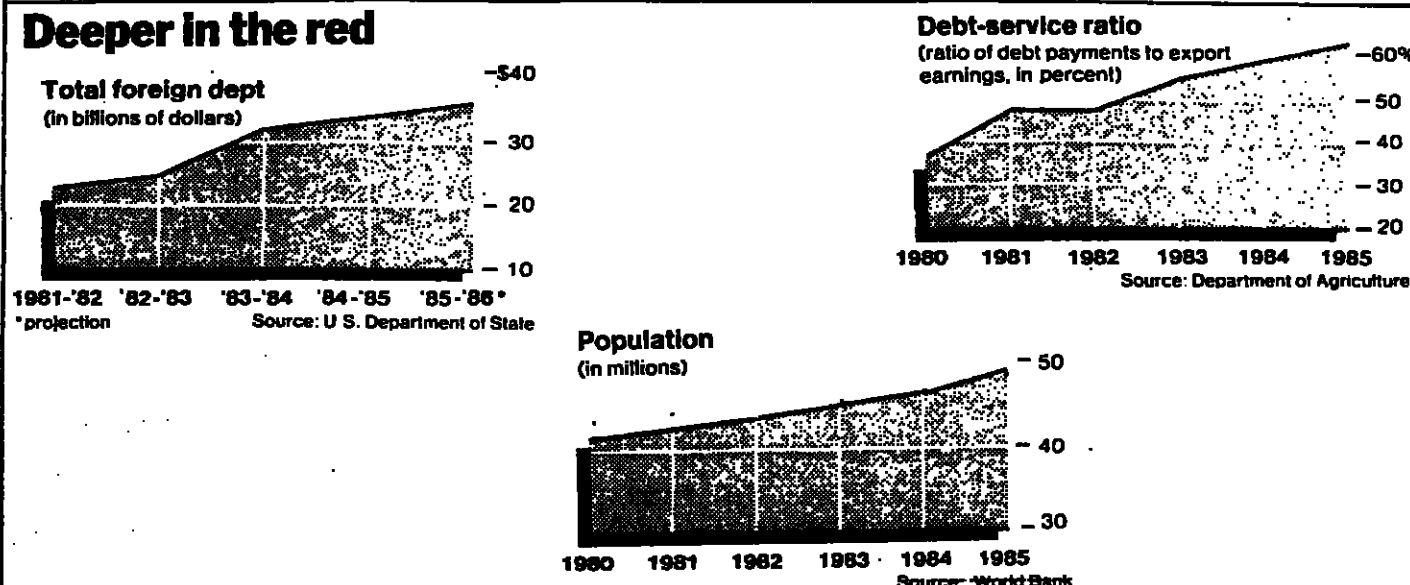
American aid to Egypt is currently \$2.3 billion a year, second only to that sent to Israel; it is vital to keeping Egypt afloat. Yet the aid, which is partly the payoff for Egypt's separate peace with Israel at Camp David, is also a potential source of nationalistic resentment.

Against this bleak backdrop, President Hosni Mubarak is struggling to establish modern democracy, over the opposition of increasingly popular Muslim fundamentalism. The Egyptian version of democracy is a kind of halfway house compared to the autocratic rule of Mr. Mubarak's predecessors. It does, however, include a frequently obstreperous opposition press.

But, while Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar Sadat had an appeal to the masses as dream merchants of



A family preparing child for bath among Islamic tombs in Cairo's sprawling cemetery known as the City of the Dead (left); a woman hanging laundry strung between tombstones.



Arab glory, Mr. Mubarak is a stolid, somewhat plodding technocrat, frequently given to speaking the dour truth. It is a relatively untried technique in this part of the world and its appeal remains uncertain.

The major beneficiaries of Mr. Mubarak's efforts at democratization may be people who pose the greatest threat: the Islamic fundamentalists. Outlawed and thrown in concentration camps under

President Nasser and Sadat, fundamentalists appear to be gaining an increasing foothold. The government-run television, in what began as an effort to defuse the opposition, features Islamic programmes. And in recent weeks, fundamentalists have begun a new tactic of openly moving into existing institutions. They have made important inroads into the leadership of the faculty organisation of Cairo University and the professional

Legendary mercenary accuses South Africa of doublecross

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

PARIS — Mercenary leader "Mad Mike" Hoare said Sunday that South Africa doublecrossed him by sponsoring his 1981 assault on the Seychelles, then jailing him when it collapsed.

Speaking for the first time about the abortive raid, he claimed the South African defence force provided half of his 50 men, with funding from the national intelligence service.

Other mercenaries were former Rhodesians hired in South Africa. Hoare's men were caught on arrival at the airport, planning to take over the Indian Ocean island disguised as rugby players on holiday.

After a night-long shoot-out, they escaped back to South Africa aboard an Air India plane.

The men were convicted of contravening international civil aviation codes, although Hoare insists the Indian pilot took them voluntarily out of gratitude for protecting his aircraft.

Indian authorities refused to testify in South Africa.

Hoare said his original contacts "disappeared" during his trial because the Pretoria government wanted to appear as an innocent party which defended international justice.

Hoare's book, "The Seychelles Affair," is to be published next month in London. He revealed its main points to an Associated Press correspondent who knew him as a Congo mercenary leader in the 1960s.

"The cover says, 'he was put in jail by the very people who supported him,' and that's a rather nice way to put it," said Hoare, now 67, released in 1985 after serving nearly three years of a 10-year sentence.

Hoare said South African leaders were worried that the Seychelles, moving further to the left, was about to bring in Cuban and North Korean advisers. He said he was told President P.W. Botha personally approved the raid.

He spoke by telephone from southern France. He is walking on a 120-mile pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, a honouring a saint credited with helping drive the Moors out of Iberia.

Hoare plans to settle in his native Ireland to write a book on the pilgrimage and a novel about African mercenaries. Since fighting for Katanga secessionists in 1960, he probably has been the world's most famous mercenary.

His 1967 memoir, "Congo Mercenary," is in its ninth printing. "The Wild Geese" is a fictionalised movie account of his exploits in the Congo.

Hoare said he was first approached in London by a former minister of deposed Seychelles leader Jimmy Mancham. Hoare agreed to recruit 100 men to overthrow President France-Albert Rene for \$5 million.

Mancham's support wavered, Hoare said, and plans changed frequently.

"If he had supported it from the start and remained in charge, we could have done it," Hoare said.

Backing shifted to Gerard

Houara, a disinherited young Seychelles politician who was "seething with rage and hate," Hoare said. Planning was done in Durban, South Africa, where Hoare had settled.

"From five million dollars we went to three million to one," he said. "I have a chapter called cut-price coup."

Houara's backers could only come up with \$200,000, Hoare said, "and at that point South Africa stepped in and took the whole thing out of my hands on behalf of Houara."

Intelligence officers brought in the defence force, he said, adding: "Two days later, I got two million dollars worth of stuff, things I could never use."

An aircraft was chartered in Swaziland to take the ancient order of Fortbrowsers' rugby team to the Seychelles. Hoare preferred that name to the South African's choice: The chauvinist pigs.

Arms were to be smuggled aboard a yacht. To save time, Hoare tried to hide 100 guns in a shipment of toilet, but he got word that Seychelles authorities were warned.

He said he then had to pack the guns into false bottoms of his men's suitcases. The plan nearly worked, he said, except for a French traveller picked up on an unscheduled stop on the way.

The extra passenger was the second-to-last man through customs. An inspector found prohibited fruit and, looking for fruit in the last man's bag, discovered an assault rifle.

Hoare attacked immediately. He lost one man and was beaten back from the main barracks. His men secured the airport and killed an armoured car driver. Despite warnings, the Air India passenger plane landed, low on fuel.

Artillery landed five feet from the plane, Hoare said, and he persuaded Rene to stop firing. The grateful pilot offered to fly his men to safety, he said.

Hoare urged the men to finish the job, he said, but South African officers feared their casualties would be too high. Hoare ordered retreat.

"I remember one man saying, 'let's go to South Africa. That's a civilised country and they'll treat us properly,'" he said. "Ha, Ha."

He said:

"Once the Indians decided not to testify, the South Africans had the perfect opportunity to let us go. The trial was entirely a South African affair to show they conformed to international norms."

He was freed by an amnesty for prisoners over 65.

Hoare's book describes South African prison life, a forbidden subject in the press.

"We wanted to be treated differently from murderers and rapists, not like criminals," he said. "Let's assume I am a man of some culture. The hardship falls harder when you are deprived of things you hold very dear: good music, good books, a dictionary."

He is noncommittal on whether he has retired from the business.

"This is all a question of opportunity," he said. "Mercenary opportunities exist now mainly in films and books."

U.S. futures industry set to shed gambling parlour image

By Brad Schade
Reuters

CHICAGO — The image of the U.S. futures market, centred in Chicago, is rapidly changing from that of a legalised gambling parlour to a necessary financial marketplace in an increasingly risky world.

The futures market is best known for its daily dealings in commodities, guaranteeing buyer and seller a price for delivery of, say, live hogs, orange juice or aluminium in months to come.

The idea in these commodity dealings is to hedge against wild swings in prices of raw materials, enabling both ends of the business to plan with greater certainty.

The market's notoriety arose because purchasers were often speculators who had no intention of taking possession of the goods or providing them personally, but entered with the idea of skimming off profits as middlemen anticipating price movements.

Now the market seems to be gaining respectability, with customers as prestigious as the World Bank and Norway's Statoil, thanks to the growth of the financial futures market which has been flourishing by providing similar hedging in foreign exchange, bullion and other

financial instruments.

But it wasn't so long ago that futures trading constantly seemed to be rocked by scandal. There was, for instance, an artificial price support of onions that led to congressional intervention, and unsuccessful attempts by a handful of investors to corner the world's silver market.

Michael Connery, a senior vice-president of Refco, one of the biggest U.S. brokers, recalls the testimony of an investor who accused his broker of "churning," a practice intended to make profits for a broker but not necessarily the investor.

When the judge asked the investor why he took large positions in the futures market, betting on the way the market would move, the man said: "Got a lunch, but a bunch."

Many investors still follow the same philosophy.

Chicago mercantile exchange chairman William Brodsky, who began his career in the futures industry 13 years ago, said: "People would stop and ask me, 'what's a nice guy like you doing in options?'"

He no longer has to answer questions like that, but there are still lingering concerns about the futures business.

Its image began to improve

about a decade ago with the introduction of financial futures, which track the movement in foreign currencies, interest rates and the stock market.

The use of financial futures has been growing at a rapid clip. Trading volume for 1985 was up 28 per cent over the prior year, while the volume in the financial instruments in the first half of 1986 was up 33 per cent over the same period last year.

In the first half, financial futures instruments also accounted for more than 64 per cent of the 95.8 million futures contracts traded in the United States, up from 49 per cent in 1984. And almost 80 per cent of that trading volume took place on the three commodity exchanges in Chicago.

Treasury bond futures at the Chicago Board of Trade were the industry's most active contracts, with 28.7 million deals changing hands in the first six months of the year representing \$2,800 billion of long-term U.S. government debt.

Although Wall Street firms and banks were at first reluctant to use futures, their advantages became apparent in 1979 during a giant bond offering by International Business Machines (IBM).

A few underwriters hedged

their inventory of the IBM debt by selling treasury-bond futures contracts. Before the issue was sold out, bad news emerged to drive the bond market lower, and with it the price of the IBM bonds.

Those who had hedged were able to offset their IBM bond losses with profits made on the sale of treasury bond contracts. Those who did not hedge had to absorb substantial losses.

Until then, underwriters of corporate bonds had little chance to protect themselves from the risk of loss in a market gone sour before an issue was completely sold.

Also in 1979, Seymour Lotoff, then at Sears Roebuck's investment management unit, began a battle to use futures to hedge corporate pension plan assets to reduce portfolio risk.

Though Sears management were persuaded, Lotoff had to convince 11 sets of lawyers ranging from the Department of Labour to the company's own trustee bank about futures.

"The lawyers would talk to me as if I were a speculator in pork bellies," Lotoff said. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) did not understand how a pension fund could use futures.

Today, most major U.S. pension funds use futures to offset portfolio risk, though Lotoff, who now runs his own firm, specialising in risk management using futures and options, still has to do a lot of educating. "We still run into a lot of basic mistrust," he says.

One reason for the gambling image is the potential for enormous profits or losses through the use of leverage. Punters enter deals they intend to settle out of anticipated winnings. Another is the fallacy that anyone with a little money can make a quick profit and get out of the market.

Leverage plays a big part, said Larry Morgan, vice-president at Dean Witter Reynolds. "You put down a little bit of money and can make a lot or lose a lot."

Today the futures market is attracting interest from ever more prestigious investors. The World Bank and the State of Louisiana both recently expressed serious interest in using futures to offset the risks they take in lending money to foreign nations or raising money to run a government.

Northern Trust Company of Chicago, with an \$82 billion trust department, is registering with the

CFTC to become a commodity pool operator to meet the needs of its clients.

Kevin Russell, vice-president of the Strategic Investment Service unit of the Trust Department at Northern, said the push to use futures came at the request of customers.

"We were driven by our clients' needs. They know what they (futures) are, and they want to know how to use them," he said.

New York Mercantile Exchange President Rosemary McFadden notes that major oil companies were particularly hesitant to use futures contracts.

"The larger the corporation, the more people had to undergo education," she commented.

Most large oil companies, even Statoil, the state oil company of Norway, now use energy futures. Indeed, the type of firms involved has done much to change the image of futures.

"Some of the dignity of the large firms, such as investment bankers, has rubbed off," REFCO's Connery notes.

And with the growth of the London international financial futures exchange, the entry of the London investment community has added lustre," he added.

American, European space setbacks threaten Indian programme

By Moses Manoharan
Reuters

BANGALORE, India — A series of setbacks to U.S. and European space programmes this year is threatening to delay India's costly space plans and throw the country's television and telephone networks into disarray.

The failures of a U.S. shuttle and a European Ariane-2 rocket delayed the launch of India's Insat 1C communications satellite and sent New Delhi hunting for an alternative to put the satellite in orbit before the end of 1989.

If Insat 1C is not in place by then, 90 per cent of India's television broadcasts and one-third of its telephone services will be disrupted, an Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) spokesman told Reuters.

Farmers would also lose early weather warnings, leaving their monsoon-dependent harvests even more vulnerable to an unpredictable climate.

Insat 1C is a major part of India's space programme, expected by the department of space to cost \$213 million in the next three years, an amount criticised by some opposition leaders who think the money should be spent directly alleviating poverty.

India will not have the means to launch satellites over 1,000 kg until 1993 but the international race for slots in space means that the deadline Insat 1C has to meet is early next year.

"Insat 1C could lose its slot if it is not launched by early next year,"

Then we may take until 1991 to regain the spot which is also sought by Pakistan and Indonesia," the ISRO spokesman said.

The ISRO spokesman said the series of space mishaps could persuade the International Telecommunications Union to extend India's tenure on the slot for another six months.

Insat 1C was scheduled for launching on a U.S. shuttle in August, first to act as back-up and then take over the duties of Insat 1B when its six-year life ends in 1989.

But the explosion in January of the shuttle Challenger killing its seven crew members and of a Delta rocket-carrying an advanced weather satellite in May set back the U.S. space programme and indefinitely delayed the Insat project.

A NASA official said in May the shuttle programme could resume by the end of next year.

India turned to the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket after the NASA disaster. But the May 30 failure of an Ariane-2 delayed the European programme.

Arianespace President Frederic d'Allest has said launches will not resume before early next year.

A third option to launch Insat 1C on a Soviet vehicle was not feasible because an American company, Ford Aerospace and Communications, had been contracted to build the Insat series of four satellites, the ISRO spokesman said.

WHERE THE OLD PEOPLE LIVE

STATISTICS THAT TELL A STORY

Increasing population of elderly people is usually a sign of progress for a nation's health objectives but also an indicator of problems to come since fewer workers, proportionately, must support more people overall.

Percentage of Population over 65*

Country	Percentage (%)
Thailand	1.1
India	1.3
Malaysia	1.6
Singapore	1.7
China	1.9
United States (1979)	2.6
Saudi Arabia	2.8
United Kingdom	11.3
Thailand	3.2
India	3.5
Malaysia	3.6
Pakistan	4.1
Singapore	5.0
China	10.0
United States	11.6
United Kingdom	15.2

* Period 1983/84; nations chosen at random

All-woman troupe creates circus with a difference

By Kathy Marks
Reuters

BONN — An all-women circus which claims to be the only one of its kind is challenging one of the remaining male-dominated bastions of the entertainment world.

With a mix of comedy, theatre and music-hall, the ten artists of the Circus Barbare from Paris playfully deflate traditional expectations of circus while giving their own distinctly feminine flavour to the show.

The big top, the glittering costumes and the smell of the sawdust are all there, but there are no performing seals, no big cats and certainly no strongmen.

Barbara Vieille, the brain behind the razzamatazz, got her troupe together four years ago after studying at circus schools in Paris. The company has scored particular success during a current four month tour of West Germany, where it invariably performs to rave reviews.

"If you think of the big, well-known circuses, they're all dominated by men. Women run around looking pretty but it's the guys who run the show," she told

Reuters when the circus was in Bonn last week.

Vieille, a 32-year-old demure Parisienne, is transformed by night into a vamp clad in green velvet who puts the troupe — eight French, one English and one American — through a whirlwind of acts with cracks of her whip.

As well as mime, tap-dance and magic, they perform some of the more usual circus turns, but almost always tongue-in-cheek.

The juggler grapples with burning torches with a bored air of nonchalance, the trapeze artists dangles perilously above the audience's heads, in constant danger of propelling herself into their midst.

"Most circuses nowadays strive so hard for technical brilliance that they've become cold and impersonal. That's why we set out to parody them," says Vieille.

"I want to restore the intimacy to the performance, create a circus that you can touch."

The circus Barbare received financial support from the French government when it started, but success has since enabled it to break even. The troupe now have their own training centre in the heart of Paris.

The ten women are anything but feminists and Vieille claims, "but the lure of the big top was too strong." Her mother and sisters now make the costumes for the company.

She worked in mime for two years before looking for a medium where she could combine her skills as producer, trapeze artist and saxophonist.

"When we started touring, people were not sure what to expect. I was worried they would come to see us only because we were 10 women, but I don't think that's ever happened."

This year's season takes the company from Amsterdam to several West German cities, ending in West Berlin in September.

Despite occasional rows, the women say they work well together. "There's less fighting than in a mixed company, no need to shout to get your voice heard," says juggler Linda Murphy.

The all-female circus is not completely self-sufficient. About ten men travel with them to build and dismantle the other tents.

"But the women give us a hand," says a Dutchman attached to the circus for the season.

Not one comes from a circus background. Vieille's father is a

India denies planning an alternative sporting event

HONG KONG (R) — India Tuesday denied reports that it was planning an alternative to the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh because of a boycott by some African states.

"There is no iota of truth in this report as at no stage has India considered taking such a step," the head of the Indian Olympic Association, Chaman Lal Mehta, told the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency.

Five black African nations have withdrawn from the Games in protest at Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa. Arthur Campbell, chairman of the Games organising committee, had earlier told a British radio station: "I have been hearing of the possibility of alternative Games in New Delhi and I think that this is a tragedy."

Monday the Indian government ordered its team to postpone its trip to the Games which start on July 24.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told reporters Tuesday his country still intended to send a team to the Games as he did not want to penalise innocent athletes.

"But I can understand the reaction at the present time when the black people of South Africa are suffering untold misery and discrimination because of apartheid and the refusal of the government there to do anything about it," he said.

In Colombo, Sports Ministry Secretary K.A.S. Gunasekera said Sri Lanka would take part in the Games but was concerned about the boycott. National Olympic Committee Secretary Prema Pinnawala said the team would leave as scheduled on July 22 and

three were already training in Birmingham.

Bangladesh said it was watching developments though its six-man team was ready to leave for Edinburgh on July 19. "But the situation is very fluid now," Sports Minister Sheikh Shahidul Islam said.

Both Malaysia and Singapore said they would make a final decision Wednesday.

In Singapore, the pro-government Straits Times said black Africa's campaign against apartheid was justified. "But this cause is unlikely to be helped by extending the protest into the sports arena instead of confining it to diplomatic channels and international political forums where the issue can be more effectively tackled."

The Malaysian New Straits Times said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's insistence that sanctions would only hurt black interests was "an excuse that is wearing a little thin."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Steve Jones withdraws boycott threat

LONDON (R) — Welshman Steve Jones, the former holder of the world best time for the marathon, Tuesday withdrew a threat to pull out of the Commonwealth Games over the Zola Budd issue. Earlier, Jones, a 30-year-old corporal with Britain's Royal Air Force, said he would like to see some form of protest over the exclusion of South African-born Budd and swimmer Annette Cowley.

Langer's compass barred from Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland (R) — West German Bernhard Langer will be without his customary compass for the British Open Golf Championship starting on Thursday. The Royal and Ancient, the rule making body of golf, has decided the instrument is an artificial aid. Langer's caddy, Peter Coleman, uses one to judge wind direction on sheltered parts of the course but Michael Bonnalack, the R and A secretary, said Tuesday: "Compasses will be banned. Notices will go up in the players' rooms and every competitor will be told on the first tee."

Navratilova to lead U.S. in Federation Cup meet

VIENNA (R) — Martina Navratilova will lead the top-seeded United States when she makes a first return to her native Prague for the Women's Tennis Federation Cup starting on July 21.

The 29-year-old Wimbledon champion and world number one left Czechoslovakia for the United States in 1975 and will be leading the Americans' bid to end Czechoslovakia's three-year supremacy in the tournament.

Officials in Prague made the draw for the seedings, qualification round and the opening round Tuesday. Czechoslovakia, were seeded second behind the United States, with West Germany third.

A total of 42 nations will compete in the tournament with 20 teams playing in a qualification round on Sunday to earn places in

the first round proper.

The United States' squad will be a powerful and experienced combination comprising Navratilova, Chris Evert-Lloyd, Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison.

Czechoslovakia, the Americans' chief rivals and with whom they have shared an 11-year domination of the event, will call upon Hana Mandlikova, who lost to Navratilova in the Wimbledon final earlier this month, Helena Sukova, Andrea Holikova and Regina Marsikova.

Mandlikova said: "I think this year will bring very balanced matches and maybe a great number of unexpected results."

Mandlikova, 24, lost 6-7, 3-6 to Navratilova in the Wimbledon singles final after she had overcome Evert Lloyd in the semifinals.

England meet N. Zealand today

LONDON (R) — England, who halted a run of seven test defeats by drawing with India last week, hope for more signs of a recovery when they face New Zealand in the first of two one-day international cricket matches Wednesday.

Although England's recent form in internationals has not been as disappointing as in tests — they drew the one-day matches with India 1-1 — they are sure to be extended by the vastly-experienced one-day players in the New Zealand team.

Seven of the eight most seasoned one-day men in the two squads are New Zealand players, but, in spite of this, New Zealand captain Jeremy Coney is convinced England start as favourites for the matches at

Headingley Wednesday and Old Trafford, Manchester, two days later.

Richard Hadlee and England's former captain David Gower are the two most experienced men with 89 and 83 internationals behind them, but the next six are all New Zealanders.

Coney regards England as favourites because they have had more recent one-day experience. He said a win in the one-day matches would be a psychological boost, but added "our main concern this summer are the tests."

New Zealand boast a strong batting line-up, but their bowling is likely to be heavily reliant on Hadlee, who boasts a one-day record of 124 wickets at an average of 20.50 runs, and a 36-year-old seamer Ewen Chisfield.

England, with the recall of Allan Lamb, Richard Ellison and Graham Dilley, will largely be depending on the players who lost the test series to India with the exception of surprise-choice wicketkeeper Jack Richards.

A school with Olympic standards

By Ralph Boulton
Reporter

JENA, East Germany — Twelve-year-old Thomas propped his teddy-bear mascot against his pillow and, from the security of his dormitory room, talked calmly about his prospects as a budding gymnast.

"I like it here and I want to stay as long as I can," he said. "If I don't make the grade, I know I'll go back to my old school, but that's just the way it is."

Thomas is one of a few carefully selected pupils at the Jena Children's Sport School in East Germany, one of a string of institutions in this powerful sporting country which makes and breaks the Olympic dreams of hundreds of boys and girls.

Its successes include track stars of today like world championship-winning sprinters Marita Koch and Marlies Göhr and long jumper Heike Drechsler. Its failures slip back into the obscurity from which they were plucked.

The "Werner John" boarding school, which nestles amid the Thuringian Hills, was founded in 1954 to generate the sporting success that later won the country political recognition world-wide. Playground toys take their place here alongside the more serious trappings of stop watches, starting blocks and javelins.

The school's record shows a dogged commitment to success. The trophy cupboard holds 42 gold, 26 silver and 20 bronze medals won at Olympic and World and European Championships in a variety of sports including athletics, fencing, cycling and boxing.

But the pressure on the 350 pupils, many taken on by recommendation of sports trainers at the age of 10, is immense and the drop-out rate staggering to outsiders.

Headmaster Gerhard Roessel explains that of the average intake of 16 10-year-old gymnasts, only two or three will complete

their education here. Two or three, he says, is still a lot of world-class athletes.

"Children who come to us always have dreams of mounting the winner's podium at the Olympic Games and it's bound to be a disappointment if they don't make it," he says.

"We can't take away that pain. But we can give them a full all-round education that equips them for careers ranging from scientist to shop assistant."

Rigorous training schedules are combined with the usual timetable of subjects taught at more orthodox schools.

"Sometimes it's very strenuous, but in my six years here I've got used to it. You don't notice the stress and burden because it's all fun," auburn-haired Alice Cleemann remarks during a break from a physics class.

Eighteen-year-old Alice, one of only four girls left in her final-year athletics class, combines three 45-minute academic classes six days a week with 25-30 hours training, massage and physiotherapy and, at weekends, competitions.

Alice, like others, is set goals every year by the Communist Youth Organisation and by top national athletes. The future depends on fulfilment of these tasks.

But she is struggling. "She came to us with a lot a promise as a middle-distance runner. She seemed to have everything but it just doesn't seem to click now, no matter how hard she tries," a teacher confided.

Alice will probably go on to study sport, perhaps at Leipzig's Sport University, another pillar of the East German sporting establishment.

Fate is kinder to Alice's classmate, Alexandra Beck. A recent improvement in her performances has led to teachers talking with excitement about her chances of succeeding East Germany's world record holder Petra Felke.

Headmaster Roessel insists that

even if pupils concentrate on sport entirely at crucial times, their education is not neglected. They graduate with a full school qualification, if only a year or two late.

"They don't have much spare time, but we make it as interesting for them as possible. We have parties. Father Christmas comes here as well — and last week we had a lecture on bee keeping," he said.

But many parents are wary of having their children "swallowed" into the East German sporting machinery, fearing their talents could be exploited for political ends.

Torsten, a close neighbour of gymnast Thomas, says he had some trouble persuading his parents to allow him to the school. "Parents aren't always happy about it, you know. But most usually come round," he said.

Headmaster Roessel says the elite nature of the school poses no disciplinary problems. "Alcohol and cigarettes are banned from the school and the dormitory — that is clear."

"Sometimes there are slight problems with newcomers. They all come from schools where they were the best at sport and in the first couple of months there's a keener feeling of competition — but they soon get over that," he said.

East German sports officials deny they force children into intensive competition too soon at a cost to their childhood.

Klaus Eickler, vice-president of the East German Sports Board, said: "There have always been child geniuses. No-one ever reprimanded the ruling classes in the days when Mozart or Beethoven were childhood greats."

Indeed, there are signs the authorities want to seek out future champions still earlier.

According to the monthly magazine Start, athletics introduction courses have recently been set up at nursery schools for children from the age of three.

Floyd takes aim at British Open

By Brian Creighton
Reporter

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Six weeks after his first U.S. Open victory in 22 years of trying, Ray Floyd is getting his mind back to the business of trying to win golf tournaments.

Yet he is not sure how he would deal with a triumph in this week's British Open. "I'm not sure I could handle it, so close after the U.S. Open. I'd have to go into hiding," he said Monday.

"But it would be a very nice problem to have, and I'd like to see how I would cope with it."

The 43-year-old American's win with a closing round of 66 at Shinnecock Hills early in June was his fourth "Grand Slam" triumph, after the U.S. PGA in 1969 and 1982 and the U.S. Masters in 1976.

But this one was different and brought a reaction that, even with his previous successes, Floyd had not foreseen. "It was something I

had not imagined. This one was perceived very differently from the others," he said.

"I do understand it was the open of my country, but I do not know if it was the circumstances, the course, or my age which added a great deal to the success. It was received very warmly by multitudes of people at home and in other parts of the world. I've had bags full of mail and an unbelievable number of phone calls."

"Now I have to get on with my career and my immediate concern is this championship, and I aim to do well," he said. "I'm a bit rusty because I have not been able to give the time to my golf game that I would like."

"But I've kept up my game, only the polishing and the final edges aren't there yet. That's why I came over here two days earlier than I had planned."

"I've always felt strongly about winning this tournament. It has been one of my goals in life," Floyd added. "Now I have a chance to do the double, and it is a chance I'll probably never get again."

He also has a chance to become only the fifth golfer to win all four Grand Slam events, after Gene Sarazen, Ben Hogan, Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player. "I'm not a historian and if you had told me there were 15 who had done it, I'd believe you," Floyd said. "I had never thought of myself as a guy who would win all the major championships, but I feel that I have a chance, and I'm going to give it every effort."

"I have always said that this is the open championship. As an American, the U.S. Open is our open, but in the world it is the British Open that is the open."

"But I don't think winning here could mean more than the U.S. Open title did," he added.

In two practice rounds, Floyd has developed a healthy respect for the Turnberry links.

"If it gets windy at all it will be unbelievable and the scoring will be as high as I have ever known in a tournament," he said. "It does not have to get rainy or cold — just windy."

"The rough is unforgiving and there is no shot out of it except to get back on the fairway."

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION TENDER NO. TCC 9/86 EPABX

TCC, The Telecommunications Corporation, invites the submission of bids for supply, installation and putting into service of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX) on a turnkey basis. This EPABX will be located in the new headquarters building of the Ministry of Communications. All specialised companies who are interested to participate in this tender are requested to contact the secretary of tender committee/TCC headquarters/ Tower Building, in order to get a copy of tender documents for a non-refundable amount of JD 10. The closing date for receiving the offers accompanied with a bid bond equals to 5% of the offer value will be Thursday, August 14, 1986, 14:00 O'clock.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

INVITATION FOR TENDER CENTRAL TENDER NO. 92/86

- 1) The Ministry of Public Works (M.P.W.) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is seeking the services of a qualified French consulting firm to conduct a study and render services and training for the implementation for the computerisation of works for the Ministry of Public Works in Jordan, as detailed in the relevant terms of reference. The French firm is required to associate with a Jordanian consulting firm to assist in conducting the study.
- 2) Interested firms may obtain tender documents from the Tenders Directorate the M.P.W., Amman or the Jordanian Embassy in Paris, not later than August 21, 1986.
- 3) Offers shall be submitted to the Tenders Directorate at the M.P.W. Amman, not later than 12:00 noon, August 30, 1986.

Director,
Government Tenders Directorate



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THE BALTIMORE BULLET

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

HANDS OF STEEL

Performances 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4945/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3725/30	Canadian dollars
	2.1608/18	West German marks
	2.4350/60	Dutch guilders
	1.7560/70	Swiss francs
	44.50/55	Belgian francs
	6.9600/50	French francs
	1482/1483	Italian lire
	159.35/45	Japanese yen
	7.0770/0820	Swedish crowns
	7.4950/5025	Norwegian crowns
	8.0875/0925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	346.00/346.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equity prices generally ended above the day's lows after an earlier opening but trading activity remained fairly light throughout the session, dealers said.

Concern over the persistent downward trend in crude prices and sterling's related weak performance on Monday which saw sharp declines in stock prices continued in early trading Tuesday morning.

Dealers said Wall Street's decline also added to the bearish sentiment, but selling pressure was light and a slight recovery in crude oil prices and sterling prompted some bargain hunting around mid morning.

The technical rally which followed slowed through lack of follow-through but found fresh impetus from a mixed opening on Wall Street.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 3.4 down at 1593.9 after touching 1583.5.

Government bonds ended with net gains of around 1/4 point, having advanced as much as 3/4 point, initially on the back of the firmer U.S. bond market and steadier sterling before easing on lack of follow-through, dealers said.

Alarming signs in Soviet farming, newspaper says

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet farmers in many regions have failed to adapt to more efficient working methods and are not coping adequately with problems caused by adverse weather conditions, an official newspaper said Tuesday.

Sovietskaya Rossiya, which has been at the forefront of Kremlin leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's, drive to revitalise the economy, gave a scathing account of waste and mismanagement in the farming sector.

Western agriculture experts said the article, one of several in recent weeks, indicated growing frustration with the pace of farming changes outlined in a party resolution in March.

They said Mr. Gorbachev's plans to link pay with productivity, to give bonuses for meeting targets, and to allow farms to sell surplus products at uncontrolled market prices did not have the support of several senior Communist Party figures.

His policy of putting younger, more energetic people in senior positions in the farming sector was also being resisted by local officials, the experts said.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said farmers were encountering more problems this year and many officials were shirking their responsibilities.

Agriculture experts have said that a lack of rainfall in three key

areas — the southern Ukraine, Volga valley and Urals — was having a serious effect on the crop in state farms. Individual plots, however, had managed to cope.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials have again lowered their prediction of the 1986 Soviet harvest to 180 million tonnes from 190 million — last year's estimated figure. This will mean imports of around 34 million tonnes, the USDA says.

Moscow has not issued grain production figures since 1980. Grain imports use up a significant amount of much-needed foreign currency, already in short supply this year due to a fall in world oil market prices.

Sovietskaya Rossiya acknowledged that drought had hit the lower Volga, and said the situation was not much better elsewhere.

"In these difficult conditions for harvest gathering this year we have to take care of every little kernel of grain, every blade of grass, every piece of fruit," it said.

"But alarming news goes on," the newspaper added. Despite the warnings, many party and government officials were still being reprimanded for indifference and dishonesty, it said.

U.S. budget chief sees record \$220 billion gap

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's budget director Monday predicted the 1986 U.S. budget deficit will reach a record \$220 billion.

"Unless something changes, we're going to set a new record," Budget Director James Miller said.

Mr. Miller also told reporters that the 1987 budget deficit would be at least \$10 billion higher than the \$144 billion deficit target recently approved by Congress.

The previous record budget deficit was \$212.3 billion last year. The reason for this year's projected deficit, based on preliminary estimates, was because "we've had some bad news," Mr. Miller said.

He referred to the lower U.S. economic growth than the four per cent rate the administration had been anticipating and said that, while this year's growth rate would be under that mark, he expected economic growth to rebound next year.

Earlier this year the administration had been saying that this year's deficit could be as low as \$203 billion, but Mr. Miller made it plain that figure appeared unreachable.

The administration plans to make public its mid-summer review of the U.S. budget and economic scene of Aug. 4.

It was concerned over last year's record budget deficit, following a string of budget deficits over or approaching \$200 billion, that prompted Congress to pass a law designed to balance the budget by 1991.

However, the key provision for automatic budget cuts under that so-called Gramm-Rudman law was ruled unconstitutional two weeks ago by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court struck down the role of the comptroller general, who had authority under Gramm-Rudman to make a decision on final spending cuts to meet the deficit targets.

While some members of Congress want to change the comptroller's role to put his job under President Reagan, Mr. Miller said he thought that was politically unrealistic.

He said he wanted that role as director of the Office of Management and Budget, but it also seemed unlikely that Congress would abide by that request.

IDB gives loans to Tunisia, Algeria

JEDDAH (Agencies) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) agreed Monday to lend Tunisia \$10 million to finance sulphur imports, a bank statement said. The IDB will also extend \$23.75 million in loans to Algeria for two major projects. A sum of \$11.75 million will go towards the import of pumping equipment needed for the Ain Dalia dam, while \$8 million will help finance part of the project's civil works. Under another agreement, the bank will also extend \$4 million to help the country finance the Djen-Djen port.

Arabs recycle \$174 billion of wealth to Western states
Least developed nations receive \$31b in loans

DOHA (OPECNA) — The total overseas investments of the six member states constituting the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are estimated to have reached \$205 billion at the end of 1985.

Citing figures released by the Bank of England and the U.S. Treasury, The Gulf Economic and Financial Report, a monthly journal of the six-state Gulf International Bank, said Saudi Arabia was the major investor with \$90 billion, followed by Kuwait (\$80 billion), the United Arab Emirates (\$20 billion) and Qatar, Oman and Bahrain (\$15 billion).

Of the total assets, \$58 billion or 28 per cent, were held in bank deposits in about 20 industrialised countries. About 70 per cent of these deposits (\$40 billion) were in U.S. dollars, while more than 25 per cent were held in Deutsch marks, pound sterling, Japanese Yen and Swiss and French francs.

GCC assets were lower at the end of 1985 than in the previous year. The governments of OPEC countries had been able to accumulate net foreign assets of \$345 billion over the 1973-84 period, of which 70 per cent was held by GCC countries.

The report said government securities in the U.S., U.K. and West Germany had always been attractive investment channels for Gulf countries. By the end of last year, and estimated \$55 billion was invested in government securities in these countries, about 60 per cent (\$33 billion) of it in U.S. treasury bonds and notes.

The third channel of fund deployment involved foreign exchange reserves (gold). Special Drawing Rights (SDRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) reserves and World Bank Bonds, estimated at about \$12 billion, or six per cent of the total.

Besides these liquid assets, GCC investments included direct loans, equity holdings (corporate bonds and stocks) and property and other holdings in industrialised countries. Investments under these heads totalled \$49 billion, or 24 per cent of the aggregate.

due to lower oil revenues and the needs of some countries to meet current account deficits.

In 1985, there was an 8.5 per cent drop in investments in the U.S. following a 10 per cent drop in the previous year.

However, a sudden massive transfer of funds held in U.S. dollars was not expected, because it would place additional strain on the dollar which was the mainstay of the Gulf countries' monetary reserves, the report said.

The European capital markets were not large enough to absorb all Gulf funds and the Japanese market was considered "restrictive".

It was, however, possible that Gulf investors, both government and private, might shift some funds from the U.S. into Eurodollar bank deposits and bonds.

The latest freeze by the U.S. government of Libyan assets could lead to the withdrawal of some Arab funds from the U.S. to European and Japanese markets, the report forecast.

Prospects for Third World growth still unfavourable, UNCTAD official discloses

GENEVA (OPECNA) — Prospects for the Third World as a whole remain "no less unfavourable than a year ago," according to Mr. Kenneth Daddie, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Addressing a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) here, Mr. Daddie said his assessment was based on new estimates by UNCTAD of possible scenarios involving Third World growth, using the "key variables" of oil, the U.S. dollar and bank interest rates.

Mr. Daddie urged governments to pursue policy coordination with the central of "significantly faster growth with much lower real interest rates." Without that, he warned, the basic sources of trade conflict among the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) economies would remain, while

the required improvement in the external environment of the Third World, including a strengthening of commodity prices, would fail to materialise.

Mr. Daddie called for increased financing, especially from multilateral development finance institutions, substantial doses of highly concessional aid and debt relief for the least developed and sub-Saharan African countries.

"Financial instruments that would establish a link between debt service and export prices could be in the long-term interest of both debtors and creditors," he pointed out.

Mr. Daddie warned that without global economic growth, the Third World's prospects for development and debt repayment would remain grim.

"The policies of the major market economies have been geared predominantly towards disinflation for several years in a row, and framed without paying full attention to the high degree of interdependence among countries and among monetary, financial and trading systems, including the world commodity economy," he pointed out.

King Fahd urges end to oil crisis

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Monday urged an end to the oil market crisis, saying there could be no rise in oil prices unless OPEC reached agreement on quotas and output.

"I have urged the Oil Minister (Ahmed Zaki Yamani) to bring an end to what is happening at OPEC's next meeting," King Fahd was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency as telling a cabinet meeting.

"There is no solution ... we cannot achieve our aims of propping up prices unless OPEC states agree on output and production quotas ... this situation where each does what it wants is harmful ..." he added.

Tokyo stocks climb to record as Wall Street suffers setback

TOKYO (R) — A spate of heavy buying by institutions flushed with funds drove the Tokyo stock market index higher Tuesday to another record close.

The market average climbed 62.24 points to 17,882.80, passing the previous record close set Monday. The index also touched its highest level ever of 17,920.51 in afternoon trading.

Investors were eager to jump into the market because its recent uptrend has not faltered even though the New York market took a plunge Monday one broker said.

"The market has been going up and no one wants to miss out," he added. The stockmarket also continued to benefit from an abundance of money that has accumulated here

because Japanese investors are reluctant to venture overseas while currency rates remain unstable, one analyst said.

Buying centered mainly on insurance, railway and trucking companies, which had been neglected by the market for the past several months, brokers said.

In New York, the U.S. stock market sunk below the psychologically significant 1,800 mark Monday following last week's 80-point drop, as IBM reported lower profits, supplying more evidence of a weakening economy.

The closely-watched Dow Jones industrial average slid 27.98 points to 1,793.50, under 1,800 for the first time since May 21 and bringing the retreat started last Monday to more than 100 points.

The Dow average of 30 blue chip stocks first closed over 1,800 on March 20.

Declines led advances 1,252 to 406 and volume fell to 134.2 million shares from 124.5 million Friday.

Stocks traded below the 1,800-mark about a half-hour past the opening. Traders noted no great pickup of downward momentum when IBM reported its net income dropped to \$2.12 a share in the second quarter, versus \$2.30 last year.

Even more alarming was IBM's statement that "without an improvement in capital spending in North America, it will be difficult to show earnings growth" for the remainder of the year, even when matched against the flat 1985 results.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when there can be some fixed obstacles that require very careful consideration before taking any action where matters have considerable scope.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Whatever your mate wants you to accomplish could be rather difficult, but friends are helpful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An associate is not helpful putting across a plan that means much to you, but a friend helps.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A superior understands a problem and removes it. Clear up some outstanding credit matter quickly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Not a good morning to plan amusements, but tonight you get a sudden opportunity for fun.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Await a better time and day to solve any problematic affairs at home and concern yourself more with business.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have to be wise in communicating. Be willing to accept the assistance of good friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may have practical annoyances to take care of but give them enough time and thought.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use diplomacy today and don't try to be forceful with others. Be alert to whatever is going on around you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you fuss over something, you may injure your health. Your mate may be irked, so be calm.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may need the assistance of a friend but the cost may be high. Go after your aims and get results.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be wise and say very little in the business world. Don't try to be forceful with a prominent person.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have good judgment how to gain your aims. Avoid a scheme in the morning and be happy with friends tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very capable at digging up the truth of any situation and would do very well at investigative professions, but should be taught early to use subtlety and secrecy. A position as a researcher or investigator would be fine for your son or daughter.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

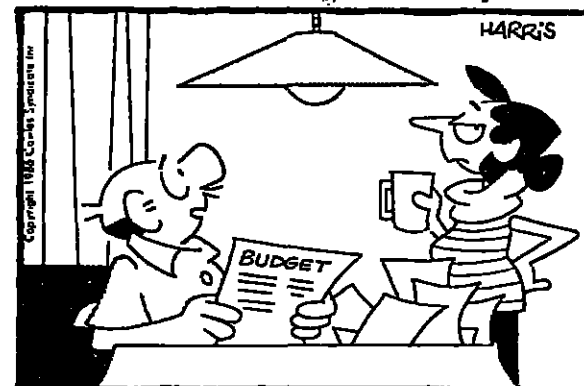


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAGRE

YAASS

DRALIA

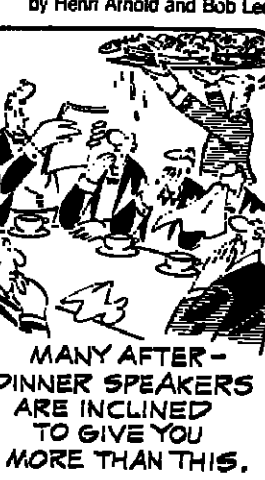
NOYCOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE LURID FORGER PEOPLE

Answer: What cave art might be a primitive form of—DEEP "FREEZE"



Many after-dinner speakers are inclined to give you more than this.

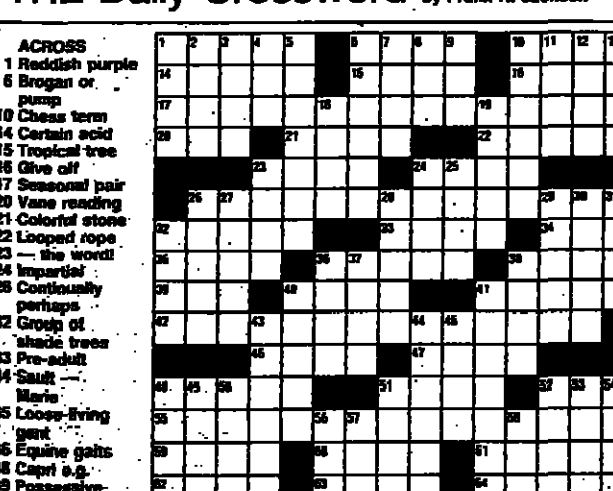
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE LURID FORGER PEOPLE

Answer: What cave art might be a primitive form of—DEEP "FREEZE"

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Reddish purple | 12 Crest and | 25 Lyrics poems | 32 Recipe word |
| 2 Brown or | 13 Raison d' | 26 There oughta | 33 "jolly" |
| 3 Chess term | 14 High-favored | 27 "pals" | 34 War god |
| 4 Certain acid | 15 Workmen's | 28 Bonedman's | 35 A Cole |
| 5 Tropical tree | 16 organization | 29 Bonedman's | 36 Desert robe |
| 6 One off | 17 Change | 30 Soft pref. | 37 Neuter's |
| 7 Seasonal pair | 18 position | 31 Outclut | |
| 8 Vase reading | 19 Andy | | |
| 9 Colored stone | 20 Rose of | | |
| 10 Lopped rope | 21 old time | | |
| 11 the world | 22 Foxy stuff | | |
| 12 the world | 23 Waste from | | |
| 13 the world | 24 Particles | | |
| 14 the world | 25 City on the | | |
| 15 the world | 26 Map collection | | |
| 16 the world | 27 Hollow stem | | |
| 17 the world | 28 Courage | | |
| 18 the world | 29 Venduous | | |
| 19 the world | 30 "pals" | | |
| 20 the world | 31 Golf club | | |
| 21 the world | 32 "pals" | | |
| 22 the world | 33 "pals" | | |
| 23 the world | 34 "pals" | | |
| 24 the world | 35 "pals" | | |
| 25 the world | 36 "pals" | | |
| 26 the world | 37 "pals" | | |
| 27 the world | 38 "pals" | | |
| 28 the world | 39 "pals" | | |
| 29 the world | 40 "pals" | | |
| 30 the world | 41 "pals" | | |
| 31 the world | 42 "pals" | | |
| 32 the world | 43 "pals" | | |
| 33 the world | 44 "pals" | | |
| 34 the world | 45 "pals" | | |
| 35 the world | 46 "pals" | | |

Gorbachev: Test ban decision depends on U.S.

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev was quoted Tuesday as saying a decision to extend the Kremlin's moratorium on nuclear testing beyond its Aug. 6 expiry "depends to a large extent" on U.S. position on arms control.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Gorbachev made the remark Monday when he met representatives of some 150 scientists who gathered in Moscow last week to demand an end to nuclear testing.

The scientists presented Mr. Gorbachev with an appeal which included a demand to extend the nuclear test moratorium that the Kremlin implemented last August, and they urged the United States to join the ban.

Mr. Gorbachev said the request to extend the nuclear test ban would be studied "most closely."

"The Soviet government will take a decision, and it will be conveyed to you," he added.

"But, frankly speaking, what it will be like depends to a large extent on whether the United States of America is going at long last to set about disarmament."

He sharply criticised the United States for failing to embark on disarmament after the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva last November, citing particularly American refusal to join a test ban and what he called "the declaration on that SALT 2 is dead."

The U.S. administration fails to offer any new ideas on arms control and now threatens to dismantle existing treaties on the arms race, Mr. Gorbachev said.

The United States gave qualified approval Monday to a Soviet proposal that the two superpowers meet in Geneva next week to discuss President Ronald Reagan's decision to abandon the 1979 SALT 2 accord.

Mr. Gorbachev did not refer specifically to this proposal, but noted that he is waiting for an American reply to what he termed the Soviet "compromise proposal" for agreement at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear

weapons.

"We naturally hope for an adequate reaction from the American side and from the West in general" to Soviet arms control proposals, Mr. Gorbachev said.

"So far we are not satisfied with the position of either the American administration or the Western governments."

Among the scientists who met Mr. Gorbachev was Thomas Cochran, the leader of a private group of U.S. scientists who last week installed American seismic monitoring equipment near a Soviet underground nuclear testing site in Kazakhstan.

Cochran was quoted by TASS as saying that the equipment is already operating, monitoring seismic conditions in the area and verifying that no tests are being carried out.

"I believe we have fully demolished the arguments advanced by the White House that a comprehensive treaty on banning nuclear tests is impossible and does not lend itself to complete verification," Cochran was quoted as saying.

Mr. Gorbachev noted that this dismisses the refusal of the Reagan administration to join a test ban on grounds it could not be verified.

Mr. Gorbachev mocked what he said were American arguments in favour of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and spoke at length of the need to develop science and technology in non-military projects.

"The whole of civilisation will become a hostage of technology" if the arms race spreads to outer space and the fate of millions of people depends on the operation of computers running space-based weapons, Mr. Gorbachev warned.

He cited the Vega probes that travelled past Halley's comet last

march as "a fresh and convincing example" of what could be achieved by scientists from the Soviet Union and from the West if they cooperated on non-military projects.

Furthering his arguments against the arms race, Mr. Gorbachev reiterated his view that all nations must coexist in the nuclear age and respect each other's right to choose different political systems.

"It is necessary to get rid of the views, whose time has gone, that the world is someone's domain," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will be able to command the world. The world has changed. Unless this is recognised, one might make gross blunders in politics."

A government spokesman Tuesday criticised President Reagan for delaying his reply to Soviet arms proposals but noted some progress toward setting up a foreign ministers' meeting intended to prepare the next summit.

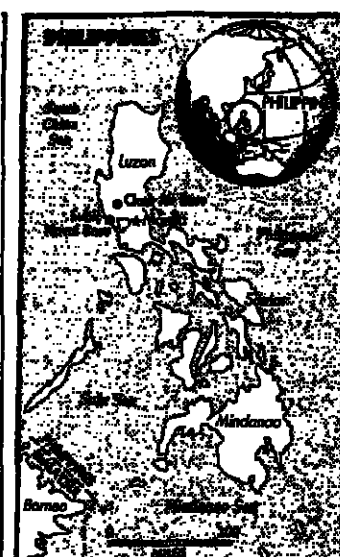
Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov also welcomed a meeting of the superpowers in Geneva to discuss the SALT 2 treaty, but underlined, "we are waiting for that letter" from Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Gerasimov did not confirm the July 22 date for the meeting and played down its significance.

"We don't see the point of beating a fanfare about an already agreed process," Mr. Gerasimov said of the Geneva meeting.

He suggested Moscow attaches much more importance to Mr. Reagan's reply to what Mr. Gorbachev on Monday termed the Soviet "compromise proposal" for agreement at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gerasimov said that "there is progress" in negotiations to set up a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.



Filipino kidnappers demand ransom

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Kidnappers of a U.S. Evangelist and 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns have demanded a ransom of 2 million pesos (\$100,000) and autonomy for Muslims in the southern Philippines, officials said Tuesday.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in a letter to President Corason Aquino, said the demands were contained in a note signed by Aragasi Pasandalan, alias "Commander Romel."

The letter was provided to the Associated Press by Enrile spokesman Ed Pangilinan.

U.S. embassy spokesman Alan Croghan said, "as a matter of policy, we don't pay ransom."

"We're depending on the Philippine authorities to get everybody released."

The ransom note said U.S. Protestant missionary Brian Lawrence was kidnapped because of the failure of government negotiators to meet conditions set last month for the release of French priest Michel Gignard, who was held for three weeks by a Muslim band.

Lawrence was abducted by 20 armed Muslims from his apartment in Marawi city on Saturday night. The previous day, the 10 Carmelite nuns were kidnapped from their hill-top convent on the outskirts of the predominantly Muslim city.

Besides Pasandalan, the leaders of the kidnapping gang were identified as Ismael Dimaporo and Mucamad Tangote, who the note said is the son of a "renegade" Philippine army officer.

Ismael Dimaporo is a nephew of Ali Dimaporo, the former governor of Lanao Del Sur and a staunch ally of ex-president Ferdinand Marcos.

The military has identified the nephew as a leader of the Gignard kidnapping.

Mr. Enrile's letter said the ransom note claimed a Lanao Del Sur Muslim leader, Tarhata Atoito Lucman, had failed to pay 20,000 pesos (\$1,000) in ransom promised for Gignard's release. It also demanded that Ismael Dimaporo be reinstated to his job as a dormitory manager at the Mindanao State University.

Mr. Enrile's letter said that a military report showed the nuns were being held in Lanao Del Sur. It said the military did not know where Lawrence was.

Besides the money, the kidnappers demanded implementation of a 1976 pact negotiated by Marcos with Muslim separatists that would allow a dozen southern provinces with Muslim populations to govern themselves.

Marcos did not implement many of the agreement's provisions, installing token regional legislatures and other nominal government institutions, and the issue has been a sore point with many Muslims.

Work starts to rebuild Chinese village after tornado

LIUDU, China (R) — The farmers of Liudu set about piecing together their homes Tuesday after a tornado drilled down from the sky in eastern China, killing 31 people and destroying 2,000 buildings.

The twister also injured 554 people as it smashed through villages near Shanghai last Friday, killing 31 people and injuring 554.

In Liudu, the hardest hit village 50 kilometres east of Shanghai, an old Chinese farmer climbed onto a pile of straw amid the rubble of his farmyard and looked at what used to be the second storey of his house.

"That's all that's holding the house up," he said pointing to a beam propping up the brick door frame.

A local Communist Party official told Reuters the government had sent rescue teams, doctors and building supplies including 24 million bricks.

"In addition to the bricks, we have sent tonnes of steel and more than 4,000 tonnes of concrete and roof tiles," said Wang Hunhui, head of the local party committee.

"We will build a new town here."

The Liudu farmers huddled in less damaged houses and stared at driving rain as it turned the mud, shattered concrete, wood and the bricks that had been their homes into a huge quagmire.

23 more die in Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Twenty-three people were reported killed Tuesday in insurgency-torn Sri Lanka on the third day of peace talks between President Junius Jayewardene and Tamil moderates.

The government said its forces killed 11 Tamil separatists in a gunbattle Monday in the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) the main separatist guerrilla organisation, reported that a rebel-planted sea mine destroyed a naval gunboat early Tuesday, killing 12 navy sailors.

The rebels said in a statement issued in the southern Indian city of Madras that the mine explosion was in retaliation for the alleged June 10 massacre of 37 Tamil fishermen by naval forces on the tiny island of Mandaitivu.

It said the gunboat hit the mine off the Jaffna coast as the troops were returning to their base at Karaikal.

There was no independent confirmation of the government or the rebel claim.

On Monday, authorities reported 39 deaths in various acts

of violence around the country, torn by ethnic strife for the last three years.

Police, meanwhile, blamed Tamil insurgents for an explosion early Tuesday that wrecked a factory in the north eastern naval port of Trincomalee. No casualties were reported.

It was the second bomb attack on a factory owned by the Ceylon Cold Stores Limited, a private bottling and meat storage firm mainly run by members of the Tamil minority.

Thirteen people were killed when a bomb-laden truck crashed into the company's bottling plant in Colombo on May 30. No explanation has been given for the motive of either attack.

The National Security Ministry said in a communique that the 11 guerrillas were slain in a gunbattle with government forces in the northern coastal town of Valvettilai. It said one army soldier was wounded in the fighting.

The ministry said Monday that army troops killed 18 Tamil guerrillas near the north western coastal town of Mannar. But the Press Trust of India news agency quoted Mammur sources as saying

the victims were civilians.

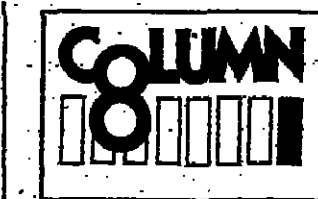
There are frequently conflicting reports on the identities of victims of army attacks.

Five major guerrilla groups are waging war in the small island nation to force the government to grant an independent homeland to Tamils. Security forces have frequently responded to guerrilla attacks with reprisals against civilians.

A Tamil source said two soldiers were slain by rebels Monday in an attack in the eastern district of Trincomalee. Government statements said 11 civilians, 20 rebels and six soldiers were killed in battles the night before.

The reports came as President Junius Jayewardene met for the second day with a Tamil delegation on his proposals to end the violence that has taken more than 4,000 lives since the fighting broke out in July 1983.

But Tamil militants have rejected Mr. Jayewardene's peace proposals, and opposition Sinhalese politicians say they will boycott Tuesday's opening of a conference of Sri Lankan politicians for further discussions of his peace plan.



Dali gets pace-maker after operation

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali has been given a pace-maker after a heart operation, doctors in Barcelona said Monday. They said the 82-year-old artist was recovering well after the 45-minute operation late Sunday night.

Would-be robber sins without confessing

PERTH (R) — A man entered a confession box in a Roman Catholic Church but tried to rob the priest instead of confessing his sins, his victim said Tuesday. Bishop John Jobst told reporters in Broome, north west Australia, he fled the confessional when the man threatened him and demanded 10 dollars (\$6). A nun called police but the man, aged about 50, also fled. "I did not have a cent on me," Jobst said.

Half S. African white households have a gun

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Fifty-one per cent of South Africa's white households possess firearms, according to a nationwide survey published Tuesday. The Markiner Research Group reported 60 per cent of Dutch-origin Afrikaners and 39 per cent of English-speaking white homes had firearms.

Bangladesh to hang 3 bank employees

DHAKA (R) — Three bank employees sentenced to death by a military court for misappropriating the equivalent of \$7 million are to hang after pleas for clemency failed, the official BSS news agency reported Tuesday. It said the three men had taken the money from two branches of the Sonali Bank. President Hossain Mohammad Ershad turned down their pleas for clemency and ordered confiscation of all their property. The executions will be the first in Bangladesh for misappropriation of bank money. Jail authorities said a date had not yet been fixed.

American, Soviet students win maths competition

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union finished in a first-place tie in an international competition of the world's best high school mathematics students, officials have said. The two countries finished with 203 points each overall. West Germany came in third with 196 points, followed by China, East Germany and Romania, said Cecil Rousseau, director of the American team. The annual International Mathematics Olympiad featured 210 of the world's top high school mathematics students from 37 countries.

'Parents can choose sex of child'

LOS ANGELES (R) — Obstetricians greeted with scepticism a U.S. company's claim that it had developed a product allowing would-be parents to choose the sex of their child with a success rate up to 85 per cent. Procare Industries Ltd said gender choice would be distributed by major drug and grocery stores throughout the United States as well as internationally through agents. Company President Robert Mansik said it would "give consumers an 85 per cent chance of choosing the desired sex of their next child." The figure was based on tests involving 6,500 couples over the past few years, he said. Mansik said a kit, costing at least \$45, includes fertility indications which, when moistened by a woman's bodily fluids, change colours to determine the timing of ovulation and instructions on when and how to have intercourse. Dr. Arthur Shapiro, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Mount Sinai Medical Centre of Greater Miami, said the theory of determining gender through timing of intercourse was an old one that had not been proven. "That's an old theory relating to ovulation, since the sperm carrying male chromosomes die out quicker than those bearing female chromosomes. But it has never really been proven scientifically," Shapiro said.

Space agency delays next shuttle launch

WASHINGTON (R) — NASA administrator James Fletcher says the space shuttle will be grounded until early 1988, instead of mid-1987, while engineers redesign its solid rocket motors to ensure flight safety.

Mr. Fletcher disclosed the delay Monday in a report to President Reagan on how the space agency will adopt findings of a

presidential commission which investigated the shuttle Challenger disaster in which all seven crew members died.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had predicted earlier that one of the three remaining shuttles would be flying as early as mid-1987.

But in a 50-page report to Mr.

Reagan, Mr. Fletcher said, "at this time it appears that the first launch will not occur prior to the first quarter of 1988."

Mr. Fletcher later told reporters that extensive tests on the solid-fuel booster motors would mean at least a two-year delay before another manned U.S. space flight.

A faulty joint between segments of the Challenger's right booster rocket was targeted as the cause of the tragedy by the presidential commission, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers.

The commission said the joint allowed hot gases to escape from the 149-foot booster rocket, causing the Jan. 28 explosion shortly after lift-off from Cape Canaveral.

The panel recommended that the booster rockets, made by Chicago-based Morton Thiokol Inc., be redesigned and approved by independent experts before shuttle flights resumed.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWAN SHARIF
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NEUTRALIZE THE TRUMP

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ K 7</p> <p>♥ Q J 6 3</p> <p>♦ K 7</p> <p>♣ Q J 9 5 4</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ J 5 3</p> <p>♥ K 10 9 8 5</p> <p>♦ 6 5 3 2</p> <p>♣ 8</p>
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The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 NT	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

In an attempt to improve his bidding, of late Trump Coup Tommy had been using his version of the Blue Team Club with select partners. Nothing helped—he still got to ridiculous contracts and played abominably except on those hands where trump broke badly. Then he was transposed into a master of technique, as this hand illustrates.

Tommy's opening bid showed at least 17 points and his partner's response, though positive, denied

obtain the opportunity comes once in life; ...

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First FBI agent accused of spying gets life in jail

LOS ANGELES (R) — The first FBI agent ever accused of espionage was sentenced to life in prison for passing a secret U.S. document to the Soviet Union.

Richard Miller, 49, who claimed he had an affair with convicted Soviet spy Svetlana Ogorodnikova to infiltrate the Soviet KGB secret police, was also fined \$60,000.

In imposing sentence, federal Judge David Kenyon said Monday a man who had betrayed his country should not walk again in that country as a free man.

But a prosecutor said Miller, whose only profits from the escape were a raincoat and a pair of tight-fitting shoes, could be eligible for parole after serving 18 years.

Miller was sentenced after a 5-week retrial. His first trial ended in a deadlock jury.

Breaking his silence for the first time, the 20-year veteran of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said, slowly and emphasizing his words: "I never intended to injure my

country. Moreover, my conduct caused no damage to the country."

"So although I know you are going to sentence me as though I did commit these crimes, I will continue to assert my innocence in an appeal and in a new and fair trial."

Miller was convicted of giving an FBI counter-intelligence document to an agent of a foreign government, Ogorodnikova, and to the Soviet Union in return for promises of \$50,000 in gold and \$15,000 in cash.

But according to evidence at his trial, Miller never received the cash or the gold, but only an expensive raincoat and a pair of burgundy shoes that were too tight for him.

Miller, wearing a three-piece blue business suit, stared straight ahead as the sentence was handed down.

He received two terms of life imprisonment, to run concurrently two terms of 10 years in prison and two terms of 15 years

in prison, which will run consecutively but together with the life terms.

Prosecutor Robert Bonner, in asking for a life sentence, said Miller had been convicted of the most serious crime, violating his sworn duty as an FBI agent, and of crimes against society itself.

By his conduct, he has dispersed the reputation of the FBI and its many agents. The stain Miller imposed on the FBI is never going to be erased," he said.

In sentencing Miller, the first FBI agent ever convicted of espionage, Kenyon said: "It seems to me a person who deliberately, and for his own personal gain, betrays his country should not walk again in that country as a free man, and the court's sentence will have that in mind."

The judge said Miller had eight children and "the blessing of watching them grow. He had a wife and, although they had their problems, she stuck by him for years."

"He had a church who was

patient with him and an opportunity to serve his country. He should have been grateful for any one of these things."

Miller was accused of conspiring with Ogorodnikova, who is serving an 18-year prison sentence, to pass secret documents to the Soviet Union. The prosecution said Ogorodnikova and her husband, Nikolai Ogorodnikov, both Soviet emigres, recruited Miller as a KGB agent.

Ogorodnikov, who worked as meat packer in a Los Angeles sausage factory, was sentenced to eight years in jail after pleading guilty to conspiring to commit espionage.

The burly Miller, who was ex-communicated from the Mormon Church for having an adulterous affair, said at the trial of the Ogorodnikovs that he felt he would have become a hero if he had infiltrated the KGB.

"I just sort of had a James Bond fantasy, the sexual aspect of it," he said.